

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AIRPORT RULES MADE RIGID BY ADMINISTRATION

Safety of Commercial Air
Travel Fostered by Fed-
eral Authorities

ADEQUATE HANGAR FACILITIES REQUIRED

Numerous Bans Are Enforced
to Make Flying a Safe
Pursuit

*This is the last of six articles on
"Promoting Safety in the Air,"
which began Dec. 9.*

The fourth and in many ways one of the most important moves made by the Federal Government in fostering the safety of commercial air travel, as well as of flying generally, has been the support given to the development of adequate airports and an insistence upon observance of the rigid rules which have been laid down for the regulation of air commerce.

Commercial flying never could have been made safe, despite the provision of adequate airways and proper lighting, weather reporting and radio communication and radio beacon services, if planes at the beginning and the end of their journeys had not been provided with adequate airports.

In attempting to provide such airports the Government was required to rely upon the pride and the forward-looking officials and people of its cities, for after all the provision of adequate landing fields was a task for the communities and not for the Government.

Advice to Officials

The only aid the Government was able to give was to advise local officials in the development of their airports and the adoption of regulations which would make facilities and services at the various airports scattered through the country fairly standard. In this it has been eminently successful.

Early last summer the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce adopted regulations for the rating of airports, aimed both at standardizing the facilities and services offered, but also at spurring the cities and commercial and industrial bodies which had developed airports to providing the very best facilities and equipment possible. The rules were made intentionally rigid, so rigid in fact that not a single airport has yet been granted a "perfect" rating by the department.

The effect of the rigidity of the rules and the extent of the services and facilities required to be offered, however, was to spur the provision of such facilities that individual airports could be developed to a point where they would be eligible for the highest possible rating, and the result has been that during the last summer hundreds of thousand of dollars have been expended in the development of better airports.

Night Landings Possible

The regulations call for the provision of adequate hangar facilities, night flood lighting equipment and boundary lighting so that night landings are possible; adequate servicing facilities for oil, water and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Right of Freedom From Search Wins in Federal Court

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas has filed an opinion with the United States district court clerk holding that search and seizure in prohibition enforcement cases must be incident to an arrest and must not be the exploratory basis upon which to base a possible arrest.

The ruling was made in the case of a Danbury man who claimed illegal acts on the part of prohibition agents working as "under cover agents" for the Boston federal authorities.

Judge Thomas ruled in effect that the Jones law does not automatically make transportation of liquor or maintenance of a nuisance felonies; that exploratory searches by prohibition agents with or without a warrant in search of evidence are "in contravention of Anglo-American justice" and that a confession obtained after an illegal search and seizure cannot be used against the confessor."

The rulings, embodied in his decision to suppress evidence and to return the seized automobile, followed the filing of motions by the Danbury man's counsel.

The opinion declares that under the prevalent federal rule if the search and seizure are unlawful, the evidence obtained thereunder must be suppressed and the seized property returned.

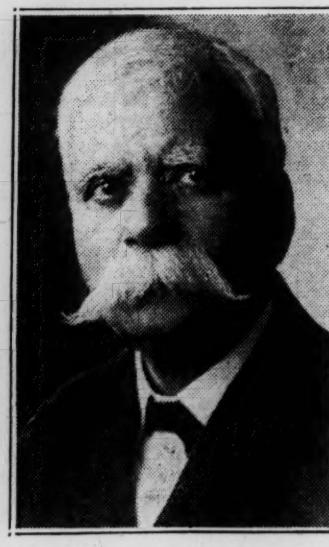
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*Successor to Conduriotis
as President of Greece*



Bain News Service
ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Zaimis Elected Head of Greece by Parliament

Man Who 'Found' Veni-
zelos Has Served Five
Times as Premier

ATHENS (P)—Alexander Zaimis, who succeeded Eleftherios Venizelos as Prime Minister, was elected President of Greece by the Greek Parliament Dec. 14. He succeeds Admiral Conduriotis, who resigned this week.

The choice of Mr. Zaimis caused no surprise, as it was known that most of the political and national elements had aligned themselves with him. He has been Premier five times. He entered public life prominently after the Greco-Turkish War in 1897, becoming Prime Minister, and again in 1901.

In 1906 he was appointed high commissioner of the powers in Crete, where he discovered the talents of Mr. Venizelos and forecast a great future for him. He headed Cabinets in 1915, 1916 and 1917, and on the last occasion had to announce to King Constantine the decision of the powers that he must abdicate.

In 1922, after King Constantine's second abdication, Mr. Zaimis refused his sixth premiership, but was discussed as a possible President in 1924. Mr. Zaimis received 257 votes in the election just held, while the next in line was Georges Kafandaris, former Finance Minister, who received 22.

Mr. Zaimis took the oath as President before a joint session of the Senate and Chamber.

Premier Venizelos subsequently formally tendered the resignation of the Cabinet to the new President, who requested him to remain as Premier. Slight modifications are expected in the ministry.

SCOTTISH TENANTS AIDED BY FARM BILL

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The bill proposed by the Liberals to enable 10,000 additional farms in Scotland to become the property of their occupants received second reading in the House of Commons Dec. 13. It is to bring holdings extending in size up to 100 acres within provisions of the existing Scotland small holding acts which already make it possible for cultivators of smaller areas to acquire the land they occupy. It also is to prevent evictions among small holders and empower farmers to protect themselves from depredations of deer and winged game harboring outside their holdings.

William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, supported the measure on behalf of the Government and indicated that official help would be given in its later stages with amendments for "improving through its provisions conditions of that thrifty hardware condition of the Scottish people, the small holders."

The Government, Mr. Adamson added, did not propose to destroy sporting estates in Scotland but said the destruction of the indefensible right of clansmen to their holdings was a far more serious thing than destruction of sporting rights would be.

CEYLON SANCTIONS REFORMS, 19 TO 17

COLOMBO, Ceylon (P)—The Legislative Council of Ceylon has decided to accept the constitutional reforms proposed by the British Government. As it has been expected that the measures would be rejected by a vote of 19 to 17, its passage by 19 to 17 took observers by surprise.

The reforms are contained in a scheme issued in 1928 by Lord Donoughmore, commissioner appointed to examine the question of legislative reforms, and amended by Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs in the MacDonald Government. They provide for government by committees, a single council of 80 members and universal suffrage at the age of 21 years.

The last burglary took place in the summer of 1927. Robberies have not been recorded since before that. The last homicide was in March, 1928.

ITALIAN ENDURANCE FLIERS FORCED DOWN

ROME (P)—Major Maddalena, noted Italian aviator, who took off Thursday afternoon for an attempt to establish a new world endurance flight record, landed at the Montecelio airfield shortly before 1 o'clock, after 44½ hours in the air.

Strong winds, which have been blowing since the night started, caused such consumption of fuel that the major and Lieutenant Cecconi, his companion, realized they could not attain a new record.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS DELIVER ULTIMATUM

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—Following the conflict between the students and the police at Timisoara on Dec. 10 the student association has issued a warning to the authorities that unless the prefect of police resigns within four days, grave results may follow.

1000-Mile Trans-Saharan Railway, Oran to Niger, Planned by France

Four Missions Sent Out by Tardieu Return With Project for Line Costing 3,187,000,000 Francs, Opening Up French Empire in Africa

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Four missions have returned from investigating the possibilities of a great railway across the Sahara from Algiers to the Niger River and the results have been incorporated in a report.

Vital questions are answered. The railway is found to be practicable and the final route has been recommended. What gives added interest at the moment is that it was Andre Tardieu, as Minister of Public Works, who was instrumental in sending the delegations out, and it promises to be M. Tardieu, as Premier, who will now push forward the plans.

Development of the vast French-African Empire, expected as a result of the Trans-Saharan Railway, is likened to that of Asia, which came from another big French undertaking, namely, the Suez Canal. Material wealth, which is now lost to the world in the African continent, because it cannot be tapped, will be brought within easy reach. From the military point of view the line offers advantages for colored troops could be transported quickly to the Mediterranean colonies and to France, should need arise.

The missions covered 20,000 miles by automobile and camel, following the roads southward over the mountains into the desert, respectively from Oran, Algiers and Constantine. As a result it was decided that most advantages lay with the Oran route, which would save both time and money. Already there is a line from Algiers to Oran and to Oujda, with a prolongation now in process of construction to Colomb Bechar, which happens to be connected by another way with Oran. From Colomb Bechar, the line would be taken through Reggan to Intass, 60 miles north of Niger. From this point a branch would run east to Niamey and west through Timbuktu to Segu.

Because of the political and national importance of the Trans-Saharan Railway, ownership would be in the hands of the League of Nations, which will be controlled by the French governments of Algeria, Morocco and French West Africa and the important French and North African railway companies. The cost is put at 3,187,000,000 francs and the construction period at eight years. Shortly after completion this 1000-mile railway is expected to be financially profitable.

GERMAN CABINET WINS IN TEST ON FINANCE POLICY

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Vote of 222 to 156 on
Mueller Program

JUDGE ATTACKS UNITED STATES PENAL SYSTEM

Virginian Justice Declares
Jails Must Be Changed
or Abolished

ELIJAH COCHRAN, of the section on delinquency of the White House Conference on Child Welfare, said that the penal system of the United States does not reform the criminals, and that there is no other reason for its existence, except in a few extreme instances. As an example, he said, in 1922 in Massachusetts, 59 per cent of all the prisoners in jails were serving their seventh sentence.

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DRYS INDORSE HOOVER CHANGES IN ENFORCEMENT

National Conference Lays Down Policy of Co-operation With President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following the annual meeting of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment at which the prohibition enforcement situation in the United States was thoroughly discussed, the following declaration of policy was adopted:

"The President of the United States in his annual message to the Congress, presented certain legislative proposals for the re-organization of the agencies for prohibition enforcement, including the transfer of certain activities from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. We favor the enactment of all necessary legislation to make his program effective. We hereby declare our confidence in him and pledge to him our unwavering support.

"We recommend co-operation with officials of the Government and our friends in Congress in the preparation and passage of adequate legislation for the enforcement of prohibition in the District of Columbia."

"On the proposal to make the purchase of liquor legally as guilty as is he who sells, we believe that: since a commission on law observance and law enforcement is now making a survey, and in due time, is expected to propose needed legislation, and since the construction of existing law as affecting the purchaser has not been determined by the Supreme Court, and finally, since litigation involving this matter is now in process, definite action should be deferred."

Officers of the National Conference for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; vice-presidents, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent Anti-Saloon League of America; Dr. Oliver W. Stewart, president of the Flying Squadrons Foundation; secretary, Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent National Temperance Bureau; treasurer, Dr. Renwick H. Martin, president National Reform Association; additional members of executive committee, the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Barton, chairman, Commission on Social Service of the Southern Baptist convention; Dr. William Sheafe Chase, superintendent International Reform Federation; Dr. Eugene L. Crawford, secretary Board of Temperance and Social Service of the M. E. Church South; Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, chairman Prohibition National Committee.

JUDGE ATTACKS UNITED STATES PENAL SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions as overcrowding and ill-health," the resolution urged "that certain immediate steps" be taken to palliate the feeling of suspicion, unrest and rebellion now apparent throughout the prison and charged that Dr. Kieb is "unfit to carry forward the Governor's program" for prison reform or to "deal effectively with the present emergency."

In a later statement issued from the society's headquarters at Osborne Memorial House, 114 East Thirtieth street, Mr. Osborne, who is son of the late Thomas Mott Osborne, founder of the society, and one time warden of Sing Sing prison, declared against the "reign of terror" now in force in Auburn prison, and upheld the warden, Edgar S. Jenkins.

"Authority has been taken away

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from the warden," Mr. Osborne declared in his statement, "while leaving him the full responsibility and centering the authority in the office of the Commissioner of Correction. Such a policy will continue to fo-
ment an element of disloyalty among the guards and other officials opposed to the warden's policy."

John S. Fisher, Governor of Pennsylvania, when asked for comment on the recent rioting at Auburn prison, said no such trouble was anticipated in Pennsylvania, where old prison methods have been "completely abandoned." Pennsylvania's prison policy, he continued, has for its object the reclamation of the violator of the law, and has worked out well with first offenders in 80 per cent of the cases.

"We do not merely lock up our lawbreakers in a cell, feed them bread and water and make them put on prison stripes and do the lock-step," he said. "We have gotten beyond all that. We are bringing them out from the gloomy prison environment of the past to do work in the open and we are giving them educational classes and industrial training to make them forget their criminal records and fit them to take their place in society when they get out."

\$30,000,000 for Prison Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Plans for the expenditure of \$30,000,000 which he will ask of the Legislature for prison reform work have just been made public by Dr. Raymond F. Kieb, state commissioner of correction, here. Dr. Kieb said he would ask \$10,000,000 for this work in 1930, and that the remaining \$20,000,000 would be spread over a period of five years.

The 1930 construction program calls for the expenditure of the following amounts: Auburn prison, \$2,020,000; Clinton prison, \$125,000; Great Meadow prison, \$185,000; Sing Sing prison, \$460,000; Dannemora State Hospital, \$260,000; Matteawan State Hospital, \$335,000; Elmira Reformatory, \$70,000; Institution for Delinquent Girls at Nappanoch, \$335,000; Bedford Reformatory for Girls, \$1,307,000; additional appropriation for Attica, \$2,715,000; purchase of 1000 acres as a site for a new prison, \$300,000.

YARD AT PORTSMOUTH TO MAKE SUBMARINE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (P)—The Portsmouth Navy Yard has been awarded the construction of the submarine V-7.

The local navy yard has already constructed five of the V type, and the sixth is under construction on the west coast. The V-7 will be of the cruising type and will cost approximately \$4,116,000. It will be slightly smaller than its giant sisters, but faster. Work of preparing plans will be begun immediately, but actual construction will not be commenced until next June.

ARAB DELEGATES VOTE TO SUPPORT ALDULLAH

AMMAN, Palestine (P)—The Trans-Jordan National Congress attended by 100 delegates from all parts of the country has reaffirmed its loyalty to Emir Abdullah. A policy of aiming at complete independence was decided.

The congress decided to demand national and local governments having the people's full confidence, to confirm adherence to the Arab national oath to work for the federated Arab state, and to protest against the Balfour declaration and the attitude of the Palestine Government toward the Arabs in the recent disorders.

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AIRPORT RULES MADE RIGID BY ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

gasoline; adequate shops for repairing and radio communication services.

But the task of assuring air traffic safety terminal facilities is only half finished with the proper equipment and services provided. One of the growing needs of commercial aeronautics today is efficient management for airports. In the view of the aeronautics branch officials there is no consideration more vital than safety in the operation of air lines, and no better guarantee of safety than good airport management, federal, local field rules and local ordinances must be enforced so that a maximum of safety can be expected by those flying, and by the ground staff, at and in the vicinity of an airport.

Free From Serious Accidents

An instance of the type of airport management aimed at by the Federal Government is that in operation at the Cleveland (O.) Municipal Airport, where Major John Barry, one of the veterans in the development of civil airways, is airport manager. No one who attended the last National Air Races at the Cleveland Airport and watched the hectic operation of hundreds of airplanes in and out of that airport for more than a week, without a single serious accident, management would ever be able to minimize the importance of efficient airport management in the promotion of safety in air transportation.

In addition to the provision of adequate airports and their efficient management, in which the cities have been forced to take a leading hand, the Government itself, through the promulgation of the air commerce rules, which govern aircraft in flight, and their enforcement, has been able to bring about material forward steps in promoting the safety of aviation.

Navigation Regulations

These rules not only translate to the air the navigation rules which now govern shipping, but also carry numerous bans against flying which is inherently unsafe. These rules forbid flying at less than 1000 feet over cities, or other congested areas, or demand a greater height minimum if necessary, as over downtown New York City, a height which would permit of a reasonably safe emergency landing. Flying at heights less than 500 feet even over open country is barred.

The same regulations forbid acrobatic flying over cities, towns, villages, and also limit such flying over other congested areas, such as great assemblies in parks, stadiums and like gathering places, at heights less than 2000 feet. The same ban is imposed on such flying over airports. Acrobatic flying, furthermore, in airplanes carrying passengers is also prohibited.

These are some of the important regulations in the air commerce

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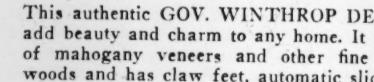


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rules which have increased the safety of civil flying. Others, in themselves, less striking in nature, have aided materially in promoting this safety. Among these have been the regulations which forbid unlicensed night beacons, which require the marking both by day and night of tall stacks, towers and skeleton masts, which are serious menaces, if unmarked, to air navigation.

Throughout the steps which have been taken by the Government to promote the safety of commercial aeronautics, now at a high point, has been the belief that once the regulating authority had accomplished adherence to its rules and regulations, in insuring the airworthiness of planes, the skill of pilots, the provision of adequate airways and airports, the safety of air travel would be assured.

Women Voters Hear
New York Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Definite assurance that building projects planned here will be carried through next year, and that labor conditions will not be disturbed, was given by leading Richmond industrialists at a conference with the executive committee of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Among the new developments were:

A communication from J. G. Holtzclaw, new president of the Virginia Electric & Power Company, stating that his company would spend about \$6,000,000 in Virginia in 1930 for new construction and renewals. A new distribution plant is to be built in this city.

A statement by Norman Call, vice-president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company, that the R. F. & P. would spend approximately \$1,000,000 for new construction next year, with a \$100,000 warehouse to be built in this city.

A pledge from the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, made by J. A. Remon, manager, to spend \$3,600,000 in Richmond projects next year, and about \$6,200,000 in the State as a whole, as compared with an expenditure of about \$3,625,000 for 1929.

A statement of R. S. Crump, president of the Standard Paper Manufacturing Company, that his concern would complete an expansion program calling for the expenditure of \$600,000, which would give his plant an output of 40 tons of paper a day.

New voters discussions were a feature of the convention. Miss Agnes Altro spoke on jury service for women; the value of the nonpartisan view was stressed by Miss Marion Fox, and Miss Louise Gugino spoke on "An Adventure in Citizenship." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a founder of the league, was hostess to the delegates at tea in the executive mansion.

Government has become so involved that unless the public interest is shown it means eventually turning over the solution to a small self-perpetuating oligarchy, or the community will have to assume its responsibility, Governor Roosevelt declared.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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BALDWIN LOOKS TO BIG DEFICIT IN LABOR BUDGET

Former Premier Predicts £20,000,000 Shortage Due to Heavy Expenditures

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — Stanley Baldwin, former Premier, addressing 3000 persons at the conference of the Scottish Unionist Association here made a strong party attack upon Ramsay MacDonald's Government, which, he declared, would bring itself down at an early date owing to the increases it is making in national expenditure, without regard to their effect on national character and financial stability.

"We are going to see in spring," he said, "a deficit in the budget, which has been variously calculated at anything from £20,000,000 to £40,000,000, the main part of which must be met by extra taxation."

The Government's "surrender" to its Left Wing over the state insurance scheme, he said, was "an example of the evil effects of allowing political consideration to enter into the industrial field."

He claimed that the Government had surrendered its position as trustees for insurance fund subscribers.

He also attacked the proposed Coal Mines Bill which, he said, was calculated to enable miners and owners to exploit the consumer and was impeding the export trade to enjoy a concealed subsidy at the home coal user's expense.

"The moment that concealed subsidy gets into operation," he said, "other coal producing countries of Europe will immediately issue an embargo against British coal."

He went on to say: "The Government is bound down by being pledged to promises which cannot be redeemed."

Mr. Baldwin also said: "A peculiar feature of the political situation today is that the leaders of socialism have become sceptics. Nationalization, of which we used to hear so much, is extinct as Queen Anne. For the last two years the object of the leaders of socialism has been to wear their followers from what they have taught for the past 40 years."

Child Crime Survey to Be Nation-Wide

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A nation-wide study of child crime is to be undertaken by the President's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement and the White House Conference on Child Protection with Dr. Miriam Van Waters of Los Angeles, Calif., as director, it is announced.

It was pointed out that, while youthful conduct may lead to the presence of a child in juvenile court, even plain violations of law by children do not necessarily nor usually indicate the commission of what is ordinarily thought of as crime. Many things for which the child is not responsible, may bring him into the juvenile court. The question was said to require charity and understanding.

Dr. Van Waters is referee of the juvenile court of Los Angeles County, Calif., and president of the National Conference on Social Work. She shared in conducting the Boston crime survey.

Skyscraper to Be Mooring Mast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The skyscraper is to make its debut as an aid of aviation. A quarter of a mile above Fifth Avenue, at Thirty-Fourth Street, the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, a towering mast for dirigibles will tower when the new Empire State Building is completed, Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State, has announced.

The project foreshadows the day when trans-Atlantic air passengers, after 60 or 70-hour passage from England or the Continent, will reach earth again by way of an express elevator which will whirl them down in a few minutes to one of the busiest centers of Manhattan. The building will have two distinctions. Not only will it soar to a greater height than any other structure in the world, but it will be the forerunner of a new era in architecture and transportation—now glimpsed by just

a few enthusiasts who assert that the world is at the threshold of an age when the air will be used for domicile and travel as naturally as the earth always has been. The building is expected to be completed in the fall of 1931. It will be 1300 feet high, the top 200 feet forming the mooring tower. The structure will overtop the Chrysler Building by 270 feet and will exceed the height of the Eiffel Tower in Paris by 300 feet.

Ocean Lines Seek Mail Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Efforts to smooth the way for issuing ocean mail contracts to American steamship lines are in progress through conferences being held between Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, and representatives of 13 lines involved. Decision has already been made to advertise for bids for the mail contracts on Dec. 15, with a \$175,000,000 shipbuilding program involved.

The purpose of the conferences was to determine if the revised shipbuilding requirements, which cut down demands on the lines nearly 50 per cent, meet with their approval. So far no objection has arisen, and the contracts, which provide for the carriage of mail to many parts of the globe, will probably go through unimpeded.

Among those in conference were representatives of the United States Line, which expects to receive mail contracts for Southampton, Plymouth and Bremen delivery; the Grace Line, serving several South American ports from both Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States; the United Fruit Line, communicating with Central America; the Roosevelt Line, which plans a new service between Newport News and Hamburg, Germany, and several smaller carriers.

Howell Asks Sanction of Valuation Method

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — America stands at the crossroad, faced with the necessity of determining whether she will follow a California Senator or a California Senator with regard to entering the World Court, to which more than 40 other nations already have given their adherence.

This was the statement of William B. Munro, professor of history and government at Harvard University, before the Institute of International Relations at its fifth session at Glenwood Mission here.

The Nebraskan offered a joint resolution, which requires adoption by both branches, to accomplish this purpose. Specifically, it would ask Congress to approve the valuation plan used by the committee which proposed the International Commission of the country faces an increase in freight rates amounting to \$500,000,000, Mr. Howell said in the Senate.

"Congress, and not the Supreme Court, will be to blame. The decision of the Court holding that the Commission did not follow the intent of Congress in making its valuations on the O'Fallon Railroad should be met."

Leaders Arrested; Coal Truce Expected

TAYLORVILLE, Ill. (AP) — Prospects for a quick truce in the miners' strike affecting a half dozen coal mines and about 3500 miners in this district appeared rosier with nearly 100 accused leaders of the striking miners either in jail or held under bond.

Officials of the United Mineworkers' Union, opposing the walkout called by the National Miners' Union, rival organization, said they felt satisfied the surrounding coal fields would soon be back to normal.

Sixty warrants charging inciting riots and disturbing the peace remained to be served on the strikers by the details of deputy sheriffs which have been sworn in. While five National Guard companies, or about 200 men, were still stationed in the Christian County Courthouse here, there was little on schedule for them to do. One detail was guarding the county jail where some 60 of the arrested strikers were held in quarters with only 15 available beds.

HYRD EXULTS BRITISH HEROES OF ANTARCTIC

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP) — Commander Richard E. Byrd, replying to congratulations from Sir Charles Ferguson, Governor-General of New Zealand, paid tribute to the work of British explorers of the antarctic.

"I am sure that the results of his sixth pole flight and his increase in his respect for Scott, Shackleton and 'the other British heroes who did so much more than any one else in exploration and scientific work in Antarctica.'

The project foreshadows the day when trans-Atlantic air passengers, after 60 or 70-hour passage from England or the Continent, will reach earth again by way of an express elevator which will whirl them down in a few minutes to one of the busiest centers of Manhattan. The building will have two distinctions. Not only will it soar to a greater height than any other structure in the world, but it will be the forerunner of a new era in architecture and transportation—now glimpsed by just

Harvard Man Analyzes American Peace Stand



DR. WILLIAM B. MUNRO

FRESH IMPETUS GIVEN TO WORK ON WORLD COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

would not exist. Either the other members of the League would fulfill their obligations under Article 16, in which case we should not require to effect any interference in their commerce, or if they did not, and such interference on our part therefore became necessary, they would have no ground on which to protest against our action.

"In other words, as between members of the League, there can be no neutral rights because there can be no neutrals."

U. S. Declared at Crossroad on Matter of World Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEARLY 40 other nations have given their adherence to the League of Nations, and the United States is the only one which has not yet done so.

When he began his Latin-American good-will tour a year ago, President Hoover proposed closing this journey with a visit to Mexico City. Developments in the United States compelled him to cut short his traveling and postpone his Mexican and West Indies plans for some future date during his incumbency.

Both Seniors Valencia and Cobo are members of the Conservative Party. They have almost similar views on international and foreign questions and both are considered to be men of unusual merit.

Senor Valencia, a former senator and one of the prominent poets of Latin America, is the official Conservative Party candidate, having been nominated by the party director and by a majority vote in Congress.

Vasquez Cobo is the insurgent Conservative candidate. When Congress cast its vote for the presidential candidates, Vasquez Cobo received 45 votes, Senor Valencia 55 (the necessary plurality) and six congressmen remained neutral.

A third candidate, Alberto Carrillo, nominated by the Socialists Revolutionaries Party, is also in the

man, Mrs. Percy T. Walden of New Haven, with the recommendation of the President in his message that the program of federal aid for mothers and children be continued.

"The timely recognition of the value and importance of the work already accomplished through the Sheppard-Towner Act under the administration of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor," she said, "will unquestionably give renewed encouragement and impetus to the efforts of all those who are working in the field for the conservation of human life."

Hoover to Entertain Ortiz Rubio Dec. 26

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An opportunity long sought by President Hoover of personally meeting and conferring with leaders of the Mexican Government will be realized Dec. 26 when President-elect Ortiz Rubio of Mexico, will be his guest at the White House.

Every honor given the executive of a sovereign nation will be extended to Mr. Ortiz Rubio and his wife when he comes to Washington. President and Mrs. Hoover will entertain them at a private dinner attended by the Cabinet, congressional and other national leaders.

President Hoover will utilize the occasion to become personally acquainted with the incoming Mexican

Chief Executive, and to go over with him the problems in which the two countries are interested.

With the President in his conferences with the Mexican Executive will be Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Joseph C. Gammie, Undersecretary of State.

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COLOMBIA SEES NEW ELECTORAL SYSTEM NEEDED

Nominations by People, Not by Congress, Believed to Be in Sight

BY UNITED PRESS

BOGOTÁ, Colombia — As Colombia's presidential campaign draws to a close, comment that the United States system of nominating candidates by vote of the people may supplant the present method of selecting presidential candidates by majority vote in Congress is emanating from leading politicians, who see in the United States election to such an impasse as that which characterized the present campaign.

The election is to be held Feb. 3, 1930.

So close was the division of followers in Congress that the legislative body devoted months to the selection of the two candidates. Meanwhile, it is pointed out, such important measures as the petroleum bill, the single fiscal agency and public works program received little or no attention.

So involved did the situation become that the two leading candidates

—Guillermo Valencia and Alfredo Vasquez Cobo—issued a joint appeal to Congress—despite which Congress devoted the last months of the fall session to political bickering and failed to approve even the national budget for 1931.

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running, but considered by political observers to have comparatively little chance of success.

Both Seniors Valencia and Vasquez Cobo assert their place national sovereignty ahead of all other considerations that they favor more public works, better education facilities and the development of natural resources.

Rumanian Economic Situation Improved

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Coincident with the trimestral report of the financial controller, Charles Rist, indicating Rumania's struggle to consolidate its economic situation, the Minister of Finance, Vergil Madgearu, has presented next year's budget to the parliament commission.

It shows a total of about \$225,000,000, thus varying little from last year, except for the exclusion of state-owned enterprises. Many departments indicated a decrease, while others are increased, the Minister of War leading with \$5,000,000.

Mr. Rist's report indicates and Mr. Madgearu estimates a total deficit in the budget this year of \$6,000,000, which is less than expected. In general the economic situation has improved and clarified but is still critical, although stabilization is assured.

COURT BUILDING APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP) — In line with the plan of the Coolidge-Hoover administration for beautification of the national capital, the House Public Buildings Committee has given its approval to the Elliott Bill to provide \$9,740,000 for erection of a building to house the Supreme Court.

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views on international and foreign questions and both are considered to be men of unusual merit.

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COURT BUILDING APPROVED

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN MASSING AGAINST REPEAL

Organized Womanhood All Over State Demands Dry Law Be Maintained

When the people get behind prohibition and recognize that there is no better way of handling the liquor problem, they will find that it lies the way to improved social conditions.

Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Committee Against Repeal of the Massachusetts Enforcement Law, based this statement upon the drop of 72 per cent in arrests of women for drunkenness in Boston under prohibition.

Speaking at a luncheon attended by representatives of women's organizations all over the State, Mrs. Tilton labeled the speakeasy a "ghost of the saloon," and called upon "a virile people who have at heart the interests of women and children to go forward and fight the speakeasy as they formerly fought the saloon."

Determination of Massachusetts women that the state enforcement law shall not be repealed, was reflected in reports. Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes spoke for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, saying she never had felt greater enthusiasm among the women of her group than is manifested against repeal.

Mrs. Borden of Brockton reported that the South Shore, from New Bedford to Quincy, is organized against repeal. Intensive activity in Worcester was described by Mrs. John Lawton. Representing the Law Enforcement League, Mrs. Julian Lowell Coolidge announced a meeting in January at which organization of the men's committee will be reported.

Activity in Somerville and among the council of Federations of Women's Church Societies was presented by Mrs. E. Tallmadge Root. Western Massachusetts, said Mrs. Frederick E. Judd of Northampton, is rapidly organized. Berkshires is already organized, and the Connecticut Valley is following.

Mrs. Victor Miller, president of the King's Daughters, said they would do everything in their power to retain the law. Mrs. Fred Crawford of Wa-

tertown, chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, told of the missionary work everywhere in the State rising to protect the children from a relaxation of law enforcement. Mrs. George Whiting, former president of the Parent Teachers' Association, said that group is unanimously against repeal.

Larger Fund to Feed Indian Children Asked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the hearty co-operation of President Hoover, the Indian Bureau is asking of Congress emergency and permanent appropriations which will materially increase the daily food allowance for Indian children.

The President, upon the recommendation of Charles J. Rhoades, his Commissioner of Indian Affairs, included in the Interior Department budget items which will increase from 18.9 cents to 37.8 cents a day the amount that the Government spends for Indian rations.

The sums asked for this year are \$1,500,000 as an emergency appropriation to meet immediate urgent needs, and \$3,100,000 for the coming fiscal year. The issue of the Government's ration allowance for Indian children has been a moot question for several years. Under the former administrators of the bureau the low figure was defended as adequate, despite the fact that the Institute of Government Research severely arraigned this policy and in Feb. 1928, recommended an emergency appropriation of \$1,000,000 to supply additional food for these wards of the Government. The institute reported that the Government was actually spending only about 11 cents a day per child, the rest being made up by school and other sources. It recommended that the minimum daily ration allowance be set at 37.8 cents, this figure being approved by the President.

SCHOLZ, NEW CHAIRMAN OF PEOPLE'S PARTY

BERLIN (AP)—Ernest Scholz, floor leader in the Reichstag of the People's Party, has been elected to succeed Dr. Gustav Stresemann as the party's national chairman.

Calling the National Executive Committee meeting to order, Prof. Wilhelm Kahl paid tribute to Dr. Stresemann. Chairman Scholz was Minister of Economics in 1920.

STATE TAX LAWS UNDER REVISION IN WASHINGTON

Commission Hopes to Remove Causes for High Rates—Reports in 1931

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Taxes in Washington are too high, Gov. Roland H. Hartley told the State Legislature when it met last January and asked that body to authorize the appointment of a special non-salaried commission to make a study of the field and report to the next session in 1931.

The commission hopes to remake the entire taxation system, recommending the removal of obsolete tax laws and recommending new methods of raising state revenue for the consideration of the 1931 Legislature.

The 1929 tax levy of 11,073 mills will bring the State \$13,837,785, an increase of \$37,953 over last year. However, the board of equalization was able to cut .0407 mills from the levy by increasing the billion and a quarter assessed valuation of property by \$6,882,112.

The tax commission is composed of nine men selected by Governor Hartley after six months' survey of the field.

In the eight months it hopes to make its survey it hopes to prepare a taxation scheme to free the State of incessant court suits over major tax laws.

Recently the railroads and banks have fought state tax laws successfully in many instances. Since the 1929 Legislature the savings and loan associations, which were taken under the laws then enacted, have joined the others in suits against the constitutionality of state tax laws.

Consideration of a general sales tax to raise revenue and possible elimination of property taxes is expected to occupy much of the commission's time. The Legislature appropriated \$175,000 to cover the expenses of the commission.

FIRST AIRCRAFT SHOW HELD IN BALTIMORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Color and crowds were the predominating features of the first annual Aircraft Show, just held here. Sport models in such combinations as gold and black, black and red or green and tan were featured in the exhibits, which included biplanes, monoplanes and a few hydroplanes of various sizes. Unusual interest centered about several booths in which toy models were on view.

The show is an outward manifestation of the rapid growth Baltimore has made in the last two years as a center for the manufacture of aircraft. Many of the exhibitors represent companies which have made their headquarters here, or have established branch factories within that period.

RAIL FARES OFFERED FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Christmas shopper may now turn to the railroads as a means of providing a suitable gift, for the Pennsylvania Railroad has just announced the preparation of a tidy gift in the form of a prepaid order, exchangeable for

a ticket to or from any point in the United States reached by the company's lines.

An appropriate form has been devised carrying greetings both from the donor and from the railroad management. This constitutes an order upon the railroad agent at a specific place to exchange the prepaid form for regular rail and Pullman tickets to the destination indicated. If desired a sum of money may also be included in the order, this to be delivered with the ticket to the recipient.

Legality of Highway Bond Act Questioned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Building of South Carolina's highway system under the \$65,000,000 bond act will be delayed until the Supreme Court of the United States decides upon the legality of the measure passed by the 1929 General Assembly.

A writ of error, asked by J. H. Munro, Spartanburg attorney, who appeared before the Supreme Court for Clarence Johnson and others of Spartanburg, was signed by Chief Justice R. C. Watts at Columbia. An appeal bond of \$5000 was posted.

Those making the appeal claimed the act invalid due to the fact that it was not submitted to the taxpayers of the State and therefore was in violation of section 14 of the Federal Constitution. The Supreme Court sitting en banc on Oct. 12, declared the act unconstitutional. Since that time opponents of the measure have considered appealing to the highest court, but definite action was not taken until this week. Granting of the appeal automatically stopped the sale of \$10,000,000 in road bonds, advertised for Dec. 17, by the highway department. What plans the highway department has for road building between now and the time the United States Supreme Court settles on the measure were not divulged.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate—Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on Communications Bill.

Agriculture Sub-Committee heard Will Clayton of Houston, Tex., cotton broker firm.

House resumed general debate on Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill.

Foreign Affairs Committee discussed situation in Haiti.

Early disposition of Grundy case planned.

New telegrams from Minnesota editors over tariff controversy put in record.

Muscle Shoals legislation promised final place on calendar after Tariff Bill is passed.

House heard pleas for Philippine independence by Resident Commissioners Osias and Guevara.

Representative Allgood, Democrat, Alabama, resigned from Enrolled Bills Committee because of appointment to it of Oscar de Priest, Negro, Republican, Illinois.

World War Veterans Committee reported Hospitalization Bill.

BATTLEFIELDS TO BE FILMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government's Motion Picture Bureau will extend its filming activities next summer to the battlefields of France and Flanders. Spots on the western front made memorable in the World War by Ontario's fighting units will be shot.

BUILDING PLANS OF HOOVER MAKE FRESH HEADWAY

House Gets Bill Authorizing \$230,000,000 Increase for Federal Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's plans for expanding the Government's construction projects so as to further his economic stabilization program has assumed definite legislative form in the submission to the House of a committee bill increasing by \$230,000,000 the authorizations for federal buildings in all sections of the United States.

The bill increases the amount to be expended each year from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Of this amount \$35,000,000 is for the program throughout the states and \$15,000,000 for the program in Washington. The present authorization is \$25,000,000 annually for the states and \$10,000,000 for Washington.

Simultaneously the introduction of a major appropriation bill came word from the Department of Commerce that reports show this year's holiday buying averages up with that of 1928. According to word received from the department by the President, while declines are noted in some sections, in others the seasonal purchasing exceeds that of 1928.

House leaders declare that the public buildings measure will receive early consideration, and they expect its passage without delay or difficulty. The measure, known as the Elliott bill, carries a \$150,000,000 authorization specifically for the Government's building program in the Department of Commerce, and provides for speeding up the building program by authorizing the employment of outside architects.

The original authorization was for \$175,000,000, but in response to President Hoover's recommendations this was increased by \$230,000,000, bringing the total up to around \$400,000,000.

CUBA RATIFIES FRENCH TREATY

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—The commercial treaty between Cuba and

France was ratified by the Senate Dec. 12. Jose Manuel Cortina, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the new treaty was the beginning of a campaign to open up new fields for Cuban commercial relations with other parts of the world.

Steamship Bremen's Resistance Praised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—All future designing of large ocean steamships must be based on the lessons learned in the construction of the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, according to Frederick H. Gibbs, an American naval architect, who has just arrived here on board the Bremen.

"These attacks invariably revert to the unification of the control of many patents, the combined use of which made the present radio art possible," General Harbord said. "Such attacks ignore the fact that this unification did not control an existing art—but created—not a new art but many new arts."

General Harbord was preceded by David Sarnoff, vice-president of the corporation, who also said R. C. A.'s activities had been subject to much "misinterpretation."

Both testified on the Couzens bill to set up a government commission

Harbord Defends RCA Unification

WASHINGTON (AP)—Answering

charges of monopoly hurled against the Radio Corporation of America, James G. Harbord, who retired as a major-general in the army to become president of the organization, said before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee that "no just cause exists for the hostility to which it has been subjected."

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General Harbord was preceded by

David Sarnoff, vice-president of the corporation, who also said R. C. A.'s activities had been subject to much "misinterpretation."

Both testified on the Couzens bill to set up a government commission

WATCH SET WITH 34 FINE DIAMONDS IN ALL PLATINUM CASE \$300. OTHER PLATINUM WATCHES FROM \$150 TO \$1000.

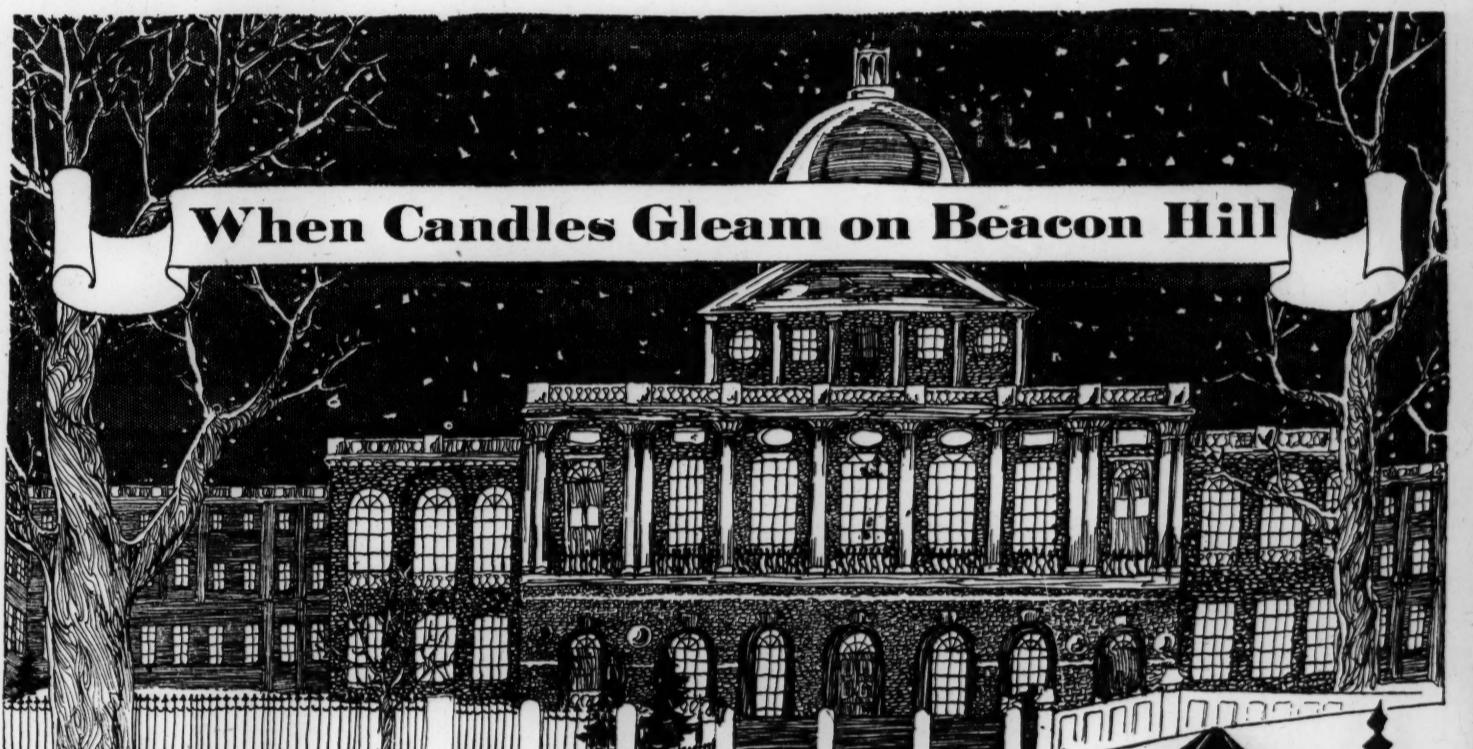
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ESTABLISHED 1839
The Popular Black Onyx Rings for Men

Massive 14k Green Gold hand engraved Black Onyx ring of distinction. Our exclusive design. Specially priced \$18.00. Large assortment of other Black onyx rings from \$10 to \$35. Mail orders carefully filled.

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STOWELL'S

1822 1929

Men's Wallets

Gifts a Man Will Want and Use

\$8.50 \$10 \$6

The new and smaller currency suggests the need of the new size wallet of which we have a complete assortment—newest styles and leathers, including Calf, Seal (both polished and dull), Ostrich, Pig-skin, imported Morocco and Embossed Florentine.

Prices from \$3.50 to \$40

NEW TINSEL BROACDED BILL FOLD for women, afternoon or evening wear; \$3.50 same size as men's wallets shown above.

A. Fowle & Co. Inc.

24 Winter St., Boston

Jewelers and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years

STEARNS

Stearns presents fashion with quality in

Five-Dollar Gifts

Sheer Chiffon Stockings \$5 (Street floor)

Bill-tainers with Many Pockets \$5 (Street floor)

Toilet Articles in Color \$5 (Street floor)

Men like them because they have places for new bills, bills, checks, licenses, stamps, cards. They fold flat, and "give" to accommodate contents.

French Writing Paper \$5 (Street floor)

Crepe de Chine, tailored in three different styles, two-tone and three-tone effects. Dahlia shades, browns, blues, greens or black-and-white.

Men's Ties and Tie Sets \$5 (Street floor)

French and English ties in heavy silks, print-warp and small patterns, \$5. Tie-and-handkerchief sets in imported English foulard silks, \$5.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

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St. Clair's INC.

WHERE HIGHEST QUALITY HAS BEEN MAINTAINED FOR THIRTY YEARS

When you breakfast or lunch at St. Clair's in the Chamber of Commerce Building—have a soda or ice at St. Clair's in the Ritz-Carlton—or take tea or dinner at St. Clair's Tremont Street Russian Room—

You enjoy substantial foods, prepared in the distinctive St. Clair's manner. Petite pastries from St. Clair's ovens. Ice cream and sherbets a la St. Clair's. A hundred toothsome varieties of chocolates and bon bons, each hand-made by St. Clair's.

Drop in at any of the 10 St. Clair's stores. Enjoy the 30 years of excellence behind each one.

CHRISTMAS CANDY St. Clair's candy is shipped by mail—anywhere. Write for your orders early.

Sketched from life at St. Clair's Chamber of Commerce Building Federal Street, Boston

A Practical Christmas Gift - Why Not?

Something he can wear and enjoy and get some good out of. At Hewins & Hollis' store are practical gifts... gifts-to-wear... imported... in large variety... at a wide range of prices.

Neckwear from London... Hosiery from England and France... Sweaters from Scotland... Handkerchiefs from Ireland... Mufflers from Scotland... Golf hose from England, Ireland and Scotland.

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC.

24 PROVINCE STREET IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS This border design from the historic Bowdoin Street gate BOSTON

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COLUMBIA IS AFTER HONORS

Strong Team May Capture Eastern Intercollegiate Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The most ambitious attempt to capture the swimming honors in the Eastern Collegiate Swimming League in many years is being launched by Columbia University. With the aid of the strong freshman team of last year, which won all its matches, and ended by taking the freshman relay at the intercollegiates, expects to give the perennial champion a hard battle, as well as many states will open championships each year and, while the tennis authorities may start by sanctioning one open tournament a year, it will not be surprising to see the various states holding open tournaments also.

The open tournament should prove to be a great thing for lawn tennis. Not only will it probably improve the playing of the amateur, but the professionals should go to work toward solving the amateur question, which has been one of the most vexing that has ever confronted the lawn tennis authorities of the world.

BY-PLAYS

Now for the Open Tennis Tournament

WITH both the United States and British lawn tennis authorities favoring the holding of one open tournament in which amateurs may meet professionals yearly, it looks very much as if the year 1930 would see tennis take one of the most radical steps it has yet taken. The United States professionals, in their national open championships tournaments, but many states will open championships each year and, while the tennis authorities may start by sanctioning one open tournament a year, it will not be surprising to see the various states holding open tournaments also.

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What's in a Name?

Evidently the Aldrich-Vanderbilt syndicate that is building one of the four yachts which will be candidates for the honor of defending the America Cup for the United States against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V, does not believe that the number of letters in the name of the yacht has anything to do with success, as it has selected Enterprise as a name. Not since 1913 has an American boat had fewer than eight letters in its name, and those candidates for the trial race in years past which have had more or less, have failed to qualify. Now it will be interesting to see if the other three syndicates will go against tradition, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, it is to be noted, has eight letters.

Southern Conference Claims Fine Season

ALTHOUGH not quite so successful in its inter-sectional games as has been the case in other years, the Southern Conference football season of 1929 was a very pleasing one from many angles. One interesting feature of the season has been an absence of controversies over eligibility of players that have been a source of contention in other years. Postponement is forbidden by the rules of the Conference, so that this practice is automatically eliminated. Faculties of the member colleges have handled the classroom side of the players' college life in admirable fashion, and in several instances have impressed players with the fact that football is secondary to scholarship by removing them from the team in order that they might have more time for study.

Football Ascendancy Comes in Waves

ASCENDANCY in football in the former "Big Ten" comes in waves. Fortunately the new coach who gets in at the right time to ride up on these waves; and likewise unfortunate is the coach who gets in only to ride down into a trough. If he's on an upwave it doesn't make much difference, but if he's on a downwave his superior talents may not be much good for him.

In the case of such a coach is R. C. Zuppke at Illinois. During 1911

the Illinois varsity team was the winning freshman relay team last year, and they are likely to retain their places this season in the varsity outfit.

Two more sophomore, H. E. Jorgenson, and Charles J. Haughey, '32, will lead the leading performers in the diving, with Jorgenson showing the finest sort of work as the leader.

The Rowlands and Gaynor will also be up to the back-stroke race, with Randy also a possibility. In the breast stroke, Charles J. Oberist, '30, the chief reliance of the team, will have

Callahan '32, and Louis V. Moscato, '32, to dispute the title.

In the distance race, Buddy will undoubtedly be paired with another sophomore, Charles A. Knehr, '32, as the alternate for the present, though Domenico A. Savoia, '30, when he returns to college after the mid-term, is likely to figure in some of the later meets.

The schedule just made public will bring most of the members of the league to the Moingside pool, with the United States Naval Academy, and Yale University, the leaders, coming four days apart. The intercollegiates this year will be the Yale pool, on March 21 and 22, which will bring the season to its conclusion. The complete list of meets is as follows:

Dec. 18—College of the City of New York vs. Rutgers College at Columbia; 18—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Columbia; 19—Ferris Institute at Columbia; 20—Military Academy at West Point; 11—Fordham University at Columbia; 15—United States Naval Academy at New York; 17—Yale University at Columbia; 22—Syracuse University at Columbia; 25—Princeton University at Princeton.

March 1—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 4—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 21 and 22—individual intercollegiate championships at New Haven.

RUDOLPH HAS A HIGH RUN OF 111

Syracuse Opens Against C. C. N. Y.

Prospects Bright in Swimming and Water Polo for the Orange This Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University swimming and water polo teams will open the season in this fall in spain, and the team, the third College of the City of New York in a dual contest in New York. The new coach, Theodore Webster, '29, a former Orange star, will make his debut in this initial event. Webster succeeded Harold Ulen, who contributed his bit in helping build up a first-class swimming and water polo team.

Coach Webster has been driving his men strenuously in the effort to make a good showing in the first contest of the season. He is receiving excellent co-operation from his men in both departments of the sport, and from the press it appears that the Orange will rank high this year in both swimming and water polo.

Considerable attention is being given to this contest this year, since it is planned to follow up the swimming meets with water polo games.

Prospects look exceedingly bright for this department of the sport. There are several of the veterans from last year, and a few men from the freshman team who show promise of giving a good account of themselves. Among the men who have seen service on the varsity are W. W. Bergoffen, '30, who for the past two years has been one of the strongest of the Orange forwards. Emanuel Rosenblat, B. J. Topl, '30, and Robert R. Mulligan, '30, showing made by these men last year, and the work they have done thus far, indicate that they will all have positions on the team.

The outstanding member of last year's freshman aggregation is H. G. Kanton, '32, who is a sophomore. One of the best goalkeepers the Orange has ever had, and is almost certain to hold down this important position on the team.

The Orange is fortunate in having among its ranks several men who have received recognition by P. S. Harburger, noted swimming authority, in his selections for the mythical All-American teams from last year's contests as appearing in the Intercollegiate Swimming Guide for this season. J. B. Wohl, '30, the brilliant back-stroke swimmer, is placed fourth in the ranking by Harburger. Last year Wohl set a new standard for the 150-yard swim, and took third place in the eastern title meet.

Spencer Livsey of Los Angeles has become a popular player this year, and games he has made his 375 points in 19 innings, for an average of 12.73 points per inning.

Rudolph has not missed a called ball in his last 189 points. Starting with Yale 28, Wesleyan 24, Harvard 44, Boston 24,

St. Thomas 34, Osgoode 21, Columbia 34, Princeton 20, New York A. C. 25, St. Stephens 39, Bensenville P. I. 37, Monmouth 31, Mount Morris 12,

Illinois 58, Adrian 19, Chicago Y. M. C. A. 36, Concordia 27, Illinois Co. 35, Quincy 20,

St. Thomas 45, Luther 25, Augustana 44, Co. 24,

Brown 26, Princeton 22,

St. Olaf 45, Rivers Falls N. S. 19, Stout Institute 33, Concordia (Minn.) 12.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Pittsburgh 55, Indiana 31, Yale 28, Wesleyan 24,

Harvard 44, Boston 24, St. Thomas 34, Osgoode 21, Columbia 34, Princeton 20, New York A. C. 25, St. Stephens 39, Bensenville P. I. 37,

Monmouth 31, Mount Morris 12, Illinois 58, Adrian 19, Chicago Y. M. C. A. 36, Concordia 27, Illinois Co. 35, Quincy 20, St. Thomas 45, Luther 25, Augustana 44, Co. 24, Brown 26, Princeton 22, St. Olaf 45, Rivers Falls N. S. 19, Stout Institute 33, Concordia (Minn.) 12.

GIANTS PURCHASE PLAYER

NEW YORK.—A new outfielder was added to the roster of the New York Giants Friday when Morris Fitzgerald was purchased from the Springfield club of the Eastern League. The Giant's interest in Fitzgerald was a new league record by hitting 23 triples and 100 in the circuit in stolen bases. As John J. McGraw, the manager, outlined, he dropped an infielder, selling the release of Herbert M. Thomas to Buffalo of the International League. Thomas formerly played with Buffalo but was sent to the field of the American Association on option last year.

WATERHOUSE AND REPP WIN

PINEHURST, N. C.—C. S. Waterhouse of Chicago and William A. Rupp of Buffalo won the 10th Whitehead tournament, which was won by a team of 66 in a best ball event. A field of over 70 players competed in the event, in which E. G. Fitzgerald of Boston scored the lowest gross of 81.

U. S. FENCERS LEAD

MONTRÉAL.—Wining 10 of the 16 bouts in the United States fencing team took the lead in its international tournament with the Province of Quebec association succeeding Robert Cuttine.

POLISH RUNNER SATISFACTORI

NEW YORK.—The amateur credentials of Stanislaw Pietkiewicz, Polish runner, presented at Amateur Athletic Union, in the World's Games, were upheld. His greatest, quarter-mile, has been canceled. Williams, a student at the University of British Columbia, has been unable to obtain the required leave of three months.

RUNNERS CANCEL ENGAGEMENT

HAMILTON, Ont. (CP)—The two-man track invasion of New Zealand, with Percy Williams, Olympic 100- and 200-meter champion, and W. G. A. de J. Ferris, national secretary, Pietkiewicz will be in shape to run in three weeks after his first work-out.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE ELECTS CAPTAIN

CLERMONT, S. C.—John H. Justus, '31, halfback of Pickens, has been elected captain of the Monmouth's gridiron team this season.

LEMOND SAILS FOR AUSTRALIA

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Leo Lemond, Boston Athletic Association track star and the national champion in the 100 and 200 meters, has been elected captain of the 1930 Monmouth College football team. He was a prominent figure in Monmouth's gridiron team this season.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULTS

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CATALINA ISLAND OPEN GOLF STARTS

Smith, Diegel and Hagen Well Down in the List

AVALON, Santa Catalina Island, Calif. (AP)—Windings their way through 18 holes of sub-par golf, seven entrants in the Catalina Island \$7500 open Friday turned in cards of 63, three under perfect figures, to lead the favorites in the first round of the second annual tournament.

A dozen from this list of leaders was J. Horton Smith, Joslin, Mo., professional and defending champion; Leonard H. Diegel, Agua Caliente Professional Golfers' Association of the United States title holder, and Walter C. Hagen, Detroit, Mich., British open champion.

In their stead stood Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles, Calif.; William Mihlhorn, New York; Henry Cuel, Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles Grier, Bakersfield, Calif.; Charles Gary, Los Angeles; Herbert Walter, Gary, Ind., and Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis.

Hagen was the more fortunate of the two, turning in a 66 to equal par. Diegel fell into bat two holes on par 3 fifteen, totaling 6 for 67, and Smith, in the 67 class, as a result of a hole which hovered about perfect scores, only to rise above on the final hole when he missed an easy putt.

Twenty-three players shattered par in their debut, all qualifying for the second round. The 18 holes of play, Sunday, will see only 48 survivors after Saturday's 18. Eighty-one of the 139 entrants came in with scores of 70 or better. The troublesome greens and the steep climbs were responsible for the downfall of a number of outstanding golfers.

Most unfortunate of these was A. R. Espinoza of Chicago, who rounded the 18 with a 70. He was only one point higher, however, than Joseph Turner, New York professional, and his name was a natural and inspiring leader and many were the mainsprings that created the winning spirit without which there success would have been questionable.

Consistency was the more fortunate of the Conference claimed many fine ends, there were few outstanding wingmen and selection of the leaders is difficult. P. N. Hug '31 of Tennessee, a hard player and the brilliant and forceful personality that will bring out the supreme efforts of team mates at vital points in a contest, these, together with individual prowess, should be the prime requisites of candidates for all-star honors. These qualities have been prime factors in the selection of a Southern Conference all-star eleven presented here and the main points of these traits are the marked degree that has been the case in other years. For example, three of the players chosen were captains of their team while others, who have had one year in college, and one in the 1928 class, will be the first to be considered.

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MOVE FOR SLASH IN FARM TAXES GAINS SUPPORT

City and Country Find Common Cause in Opposition to High Land Levy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—Encouraged by its success in saving farmers several millions in taxes, the agricultural movement for lightening the burden of taxation on real estate has been given fresh support and strength. Farmers have taken steps looking toward placing their resistance to mounting taxes on a national basis. From high taxed city property come signs of an alliance.

City and country find a common cause in the tax question. Taxes are something that city home owner and farmer both understand. Each is inclined to feel that his real estate is doing more than its share of paying the public bills.

In this State the farmers have been saved the paying of \$5,000,000 a year in taxes, it is estimated by John C. Watson, the tax expert of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This means that hundreds of millions of dollars have been sliced off the tax valuations of farm property. Mr. Watson reports that Chicago real estate men have interested themselves in the farmers' work.

Establishment of a taxation department within the American Farm Bureau Federation when funds are available was authorized by its convention here. Fifteen states were represented in a tax conference held prior to the convention.

The Farm Bureau's opposition to real estate taxes, which they regard as excessive, was given detailed expression in the tax program which the conference drew up and the convention adopted. Resistance of property owners to further increases in tax levies, either for existing purposes or for new purposes, was recommended by the farmers' tax experts.

State income taxes should be enacted in most of the states, it was

held, to replace part of the present taxes levied on property. The farmers took the ground that in every state the owners of property are compelled to bear almost the entire cost of government, while in most states the greater portion of the population is exempt from the payment of substantial taxes.

Women Force Ban on Cigarette Signs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Through the efforts of 200 Colorado Springs women, outdoor advertising posters showing women or girls using cigarettes have disappeared from the signboards of this city. An ordinance prohibiting such advertising has been passed and put into immediate effect by the City Council.

The ordinance, with a maximum fine of \$25 for each offense, reads, "No person, firm or corporation shall put or display or shall cause to be posted or displayed within the city of Colorado Springs a bill, poster, picture or advertisement illustrating, depicting or showing any woman or girl using or about to use any cigarette or similar tobacco product for advertising purposes."

The movement against such advertising is spreading to other cities. Owing to the widespread public aversion to illustrations showing women and girls in an attitude of smoking, the General Outdoor Advertising Company had already voluntarily discontinued such advertising before the ordinance was passed.

SHOW OWNER'S GROUPS IN CAROLINAS MERGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—Formal merger of the North Carolina and South Carolina theater owners' associations has been completed and officers elected. The two associations have been holding their winter conventions jointly. The merged associations received the title "Theater Owners' Association of North and South Carolina."

Charles W. Picquet of Pinehurst, was elected president; W. T. Gray, Charlotte, treasurer; Mrs. Walter Griffith, Charlotte, secretary.

YEAR OF PROFIT FOR RECREATION MEN PREDICTED

Shorter Hours in Industry Viewed as Benefit to Amusement Parks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—"Shorter hours, higher wages and more leisure, made possible by two holidays a week, mean more recreation. And all these are surely coming."

With this prediction, D. S. Humphrey, president of the National Association of Amusement Parks, speaking at the organization's convention here, voiced his faith in the future prosperity of the dealers in entertainment for the workingman and his family. But, he continued, added patronage increases the amusement park operator's responsibility, for he provides "clean, safe, wholesome, some outdoor recreation for everybody."

"Forward-looking park men," Mr. Humphrey declared, "will establish permanent parks in locations where centers of congested areas, they will eliminate any activity that might get them in wrong with their communities; and they will go forward to success in the consciousness that they are in a real business. I believe there is no business more sound than recreational amusement parks when set up right and properly conducted."

New devices to provide thrills for the thousands who patronize the Nation's amusement parks during the summer months were exhibited in a large convention hall, those too large to be demonstrated being represented by models or motion pictures. Roller coasters, shoot-the-chutes and seaplanes shared the limelight with the old-fashioned but ever-popular merry-go-round. Speakers exchanged advice on how to improve the parks, the suggestions ranging from such simple suggestions as painting the walks black, to eliminate the glare of the sunlight, to plans for expensive alterations.

Norman S. Alexander, president and general manager of Woodsdale Park, Philadelphia, was elected president of the association. He also heads the American Association of Pools and Beaches, affiliated with the Amusement Parks.

Happier Mexico Forecast by Calles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Gen. Plutarco E. Calles, former President of Mexico, who has arrived here on the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, believes his country's political stability was greatly strengthened by the democratic methods used at its last election and that any attempt to upset the Government will "meet with no success."

General Calles told reporters that Mexico is on the threshold of great economic developments that will give employment to more people than has ever been possible in that country.

before. The present Government of Mexico, he said, "believes not only in improving economic conditions, but in making the lives of Mexicans happier and promoting good social conditions."

General Calles, who has been abroad as head of a commission of experts appointed to study reorganization of the Mexican railway system, will return to Mexico immediately. The other members of the commission are still in Europe.

Booming Market for Realty Noted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—There is "an unprecedented demand" for moderate priced homes, and the average realtor is overlooking "a most productive field in failing to develop this phase of the real estate business," according to L. P. Stevenson of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, speaking before the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards at a meeting just held here. Mr. Stevenson declared that the decline in the speculative market for stocks and bonds had served to release great sums of money, much of which was now being diverted into channels for real estate developments.

"Two months ago," he said, "there was the greatest difficulty in obtaining money for financing real estate projects. That condition no longer exists. There is plenty of money for the right kind of building, and especially for small home construction work."

Another vice-president of the national association, Maurice F. Reidy of Worcester, Mass., urged real estate agents to make a careful value study of property when listed in order to serve the best interests of both seller and buyer.

MERGER OF LECTURE GROUPS IS COMPLETED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Arrangements for the affiliation of the Henry George Lecture Association with the Henry George Foundation of America have been completed and the headquarters of the two associations are to be combined here. John Lawrence Monroe, son of Frederick H. Monroe, founder of the lecture service, will act as president and treasurer of the Henry George Lecture Association and as associate secretary of the foundation.

Percy R. Williams, executive secretary of the latter group will also assume the position of secretary of the lecture association. The lecture activities of both organizations will be merged and extended but neither will lose its identity, the affiliation being consummated for the purpose of closer co-operation rather than absorption.

The 25 largest universities, which, according to Dean Walters, "have

COLLEGES GAIN IN ATTENDANCE, REPORT SHOWS

Dean Walters of Swarthmore Says More Have Increase and Fewer Decrease

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Raymond

Walters, dean of Swarthmore College in a article in the current

report, gains in attendance, and fewer report losses this year than last year, according to statistics gathered by him.

The article gives returns from 226 institutions on the approved list of the Association of American Universities.

An upward trend is indicated in the smaller colleges—those having under 1000 students. In 1928 this group had 61 instances of decrease and 54 of increase over 1927, whereas this year there are 63 increases and 55 decreases, the latter being slight.

Dean Walter's summary shows that the larger institutions continue to record the most numerous and the largest attendance increases. Of institutions having from 1000 to 3000 students, 44 report gains and 21 report losses. Of universities having enrollments of more than 3000, there are 31 reporting gains and 11 losses.

The total of full-time enrollments in the 226 approved institutions is 442,493, an increase of 1½ per cent over 1928. The grand total enrollment, which includes part-time and summer session students, is 697,840, an increase of 2 per cent. These rates of advance are slightly lower than those of 1928 over 1927.

In numerical rank the report of Dean Walters shows that the University of California continues to lead in full-time students and Columbia University in grand-total attendance. California's enrollment, including both Berkeley and Los Angeles divisions, is 17,242 students.

Columbia has 14,952 full-time students, but tops the entire country with 32,367 grand-total attendance. Dean Walters' report states that, "If to these are added the nonresident students—approximately 2350 extra-mural and special and approximately 10,500 home-study students—the grand total of those receiving Columbia instructions this year becomes 46,717."

In grand-total attendance two other New York City institutions rank second and third in numbers, with the University of California as fourth. They are the College of the City of New York, which reports 32,032 resident students, and New York University, which reports 29,419.

The 25 largest universities, which, according to Dean Walters, "have

44 per cent of the total full-time enrollment of the 226 institutions and more than one-half of the grand-total enrollment," are as follows:

Full-time enrollment: California, 17,242; Columbia, 14,952; New York University, 12,419; Illinois, 12,413; Minnesota, 10,657; Ohio State, 10,557; Michigan, 9,688; Wisconsin, 9,468; Harvard, 8,377; University of Washington, Seattle, 7,258; University of Pennsylvania, 7,119; Toronto, 6,617; Nebraska, 6,038; University of Chicago, 5,867; Texas, 5,822; Northwestern, 5,804; Hunter College, 5,510; Cornell, 5,500; College of the City of New York, 5,477; State University of Iowa, 5,106; Yale, 5,084; Syracuse, 4,985; Oklahoma, 4,952; Cincinnati, 4,889; Boston University, 4,703.

The numerical order of the 25 largest institutions in grand total enrollment which includes part-time and summer students, as follows:

Columbia, 32,367; College of the City of New York, 32,032; New York University, 29,419; California, 25,274; Minnesota, 21,027; Illinois, 13,882; University of Pennsylvania, 13,828; Northwestern, 13,558; Wisconsin, 13,486; University of Southern California, 13,293; Ohio State, 13,173; Chicago, 12,747; Western Reserve, 12,454; Boston University, 12,372; Michigan, 11,800; Cincinnati, 10,851; Harvard, 10,866; University of Washington 9,908; Nebraska, 9,949; Texas, 8,523; University of Iowa, 7,988; Cornell, 7,915; Fordham, 7,289; Syracuse, 7,236; Hunter College, 6,848.

SUBWAY OFFERED CITY FOR OPERATION RIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—An offer has been made by the Public Service Corporation, through its president, Thomas N. McCarter, to construct the proposed subway under Broad Street here and turn it over to the city in exchange for the franchise permitting operation of the line, it was announced by Mayor Jerome P. Coniglio. It was estimated that the project would cost \$7,500,000.

Permission was given the corporation to begin a survey of the project immediately, and Mr. McCarter said his proposal would be made to the City Commission within six weeks. The proposed tube would be about 2½ miles long.

Five splendid volumes—edged with authority—engraved, printed and bound with unusual skill...a permanent record of the choicest treasures of musical art. A comprehensive view of operatic development from the invention of the Italian opera down to the closing decades of the nineteenth century. A wonderful gift for lovers of good music.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

When Snow Flies House Plants Have Their Day

DURING the winter months when gardens of the north are ice-covered the potted plant proves welcome both for its attractiveness and for the opportunity that it gives us to "garden." Thrifty plants nicely potted and rightly placed will add more charm to a room than twice their weight in artificial blooms. If one is fortunate enough to possess a bay window, the building of narrow shelves across the panes will convert it into a charming small conservatory. Glass shelves which will keep out none of the precious light and permit the plants to show at their best are most effective and less difficult to keep in good condition than wooden ones. In the sun-room, of course, plants are a necessary part of the furnishing.

In the days gone by nearly every home had its flourishing plants, and the comparative lack of them today is said by some to be due to our modern heating systems, some of which make the air too dry for the well-being of any plants except cacti. This condition may be overcome to a great extent if a small pan of water is placed on each radiator. It is possible to buy containers especially made for this purpose. These usually attach to the back of the radiator and thus remain out of sight.

Most house plants require sun part of the day and light all of the day, doing their best when placed by a window. They must not, however, be placed in a draft. There is one house plant that is an exception and manages to get along with little light and sun, and this is the flowerless aspidistra, a plant with large leaves which are often variegated.

The foliage of house plants looks better and is better off if kept free of dust. Once a week it is advisable to spray the foliage, or at least to wipe it with a damp cloth. Watering is also important, and a thorough soaking once a week is more beneficial than small amounts given daily. When the soil appears dry the pot should be placed in a pan of water and allowed to remain until the moistening of the top soil shows that the water has been absorbed that far. The one other important thing is food. If the plants are freshly potted in good garden soil each August there will be little need for fertilizer between times. Plants that dislike being disturbed, and are therefore reported only when root-bound, will need occasional applications of fertilizer.

The flower pot itself has a little to do with the growth of the plants. The real secret is that there be a hole in the bottom for drainage. Larger may be used to cover the pot, but care should be taken to remove all accumulated water from them. The common terra cotta pots are charmingly simple, but they are perhaps too familiar to be properly appreciated. The glazed pots sold nearly everywhere make ornamental containers for house plants. These, with saucers to match, come in a variety of colors. Green pots are best for flowering plants, since the color provides a neutral ground against which the flower colors may show. In the case of cacti and other desert plants one may break the rule and grow them in anything, regardless of arrangements for drainage. These plants require so little water that drainage doesn't have to be considered. They do not need any more water than is readily absorbed by the soil, and this only occasionally.

When it comes to choose the material for his indoor garden, it is found that there is quite a list. The list may be roughly divided into four groups: foliage plants, bulbs, ordinary flowering plants, and the now popular desert plants. Aside from these one may use annuals from the

adaptable to this treatment, as it tends to throw up fresh shoots in the autumn. The begonias are useful for their long blooming season, and for the fact that they will do well in less sunny windows. The cacti and other desert plants are good decorative objects because they need very little soil for their small roots.

garden, many of which, if lifted before frost, continue blooming for some time. The petunia is especially



Wide Windows and Restful Lines Give an Air of Quiet Spaciousness to This House, Designed and Built for Clarence Fox by Allen E. Erickson, Architect, of Chicago.

Backyard Scrap Heap Made Into a Rockery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manhattan, Kan.

HOW a backyard scrap heap can be turned into an attractive rock garden has been demonstrated by an experiment on the campus of the Kansas State Agricultural College, with the result shown in the accompanying picture.

The views of the rock garden and the pool show what now stands in place of the erstwhile dump pile.

Where cans and trash, bottles and boards once were, lazy water lilies now float, and a score of flower species bloom. A winding path now leads the visitor to the garden down a short slope to the lower edge of the lily pool.

The little hill on which this rock garden nestles was just like thousands of back yards—it served as a back yard for the college greenhouses and caught an immense amount of rubbish, tossed out to roll down the hill into unsightliness. The twofold purpose of the Kansas college in building the garden was to remove an eyesore and offer a practical demonstration of scrap heap transformation.

The slope was not naturally rocky so it was necessary to bring the rocks to the hill. They were put into the ground so they caught some of the rainfall and encouraged it to run instead of off the slope. Pockets of earth were left around the rocks to furnish ample space for the flowers that were to be planted. At the foot of the rocky slope a shallow concrete pool was built.

The college pool is fortunate in having a constant water supply—it comes dripping down the rocks from the greenhouse above, supplying moisture for the ferns, and lending a natural babbling-brook atmosphere. Lilies in the K. S. A. C. pool are both native and tropical. They are planted in tubs so they can be easily removed each spring for cleaning and for fertilization.

Above the pool and snuggling into the fissures and crevices between the rocks are many kinds of flowers, since the college horticultural department uses the garden as an experimental plot. There are several varieties of wild columbine, golden currant, phlox, cactus, yucca plants, Oregon grape, and many others.

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The slope was not naturally rocky so it was necessary to bring the rocks to the hill. They were put into the ground so they caught some of the rainfall

INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

The Pitcher That's Made From a Plate

By CARL GREENLEAF BEDE

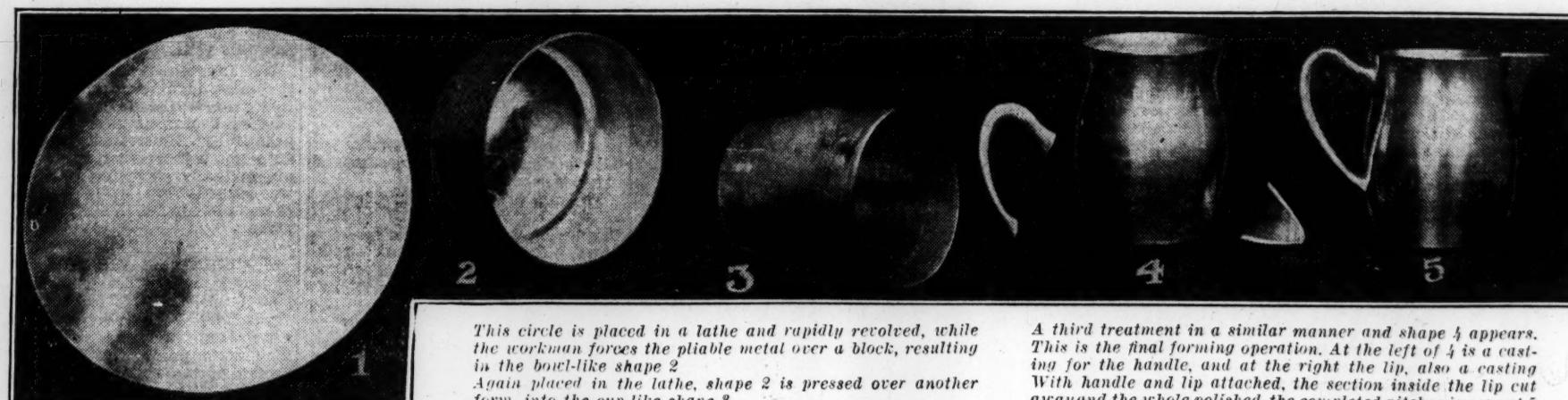
Some people who are buying attractive modern pewter may wonder how much it differs from that made 100 years ago. In these days of efficiency, mass production, machine work instead of hand work, it might be expected that pewter pitchers, candlesticks, porringer plates, came finished from one end of a machine, while a man poured hot liquid metal into the other end. Results just as surprising are being seen in nearly every factory or news-paper plant.

Things that are made in similar wholly mechanical manner may be quite as durable, are possibly as shapely and well-designed as those that were slowly formed as single pieces by craftsmen of the 1700's. Even though this be true, there are few buyers who are equally happy with either kind.

Those who are miss one of the chief pleasure enjoyed by others, who are fond of the things we call antiques—the sense of the taste and the care and the skill that some fellow man has put into the making. This human touch, this evidence of another personality showing in what its mind-guided hands have made, impress us in cabinet work, silver-ware, wrought-iron, pewter, needle-work, weaving. Personality—the feeling of a man behind in the background of each quilt or pitcher or candle together with individuality—the slight variations from a rigid standard made by an alert and free-thinking taste, mean much to those who are fond of old-time things.

Old Methods Meet Modern Needs

If quite all the conditions of 125 to 150 years ago were duplicated by the pewter manufacturers of today, the cost of what he turned out would be so great that he would be able to sell little if any of it. The old-time



This circle is placed in a furnace and rapidly revolved, while the workman forces the pliable metal over a block, resulting in the bowl-like shape 2.

Again placed in the furnace, shape 2 is pressed over another form, into the cup-like shape 3.

A third treatment in a similar manner and shape 4 appears. This is the final forming operation. At the left of 4 is a casting for the handle, and at the right the lip, also a casting. With handle and lip attached, the section inside the lip cut away and the whole polished, the completed pitcher is seen at 5.

A plate of thin rolled pewter 8 inches in diameter is the first stage for the production of a pewter pitcher about 8½ inches high.

Thin interruptions and the smoke of flash-light powder.

One of the most attractive and popular patterns is the so-called Paul Revere pitcher. Several examples of this simple and graceful design are known in silver, bearing

number of seconds, the molten metal possible down and the still liquid center portion flows out. So the bent hole gets in the handle.

This cooling process takes place so uniformly in all parts of the mold that all sorts of hollow ware



Photos by Courtesy of the Poole Silver Co.

The tools required for spinning pewter are very simple and are such as have been in use for many generations. This illustration shows the flat pewter disk revolving in the lathe while the workman's steel-ended lever forces the soft pewter over the block, resulting in a straight-sided bowl.

Liquid metal may be cast in molds that are hollowed out in the precise shape that is desired, this being the most ancient manner.

The other method is, to roll a sheet of the old metal into sheets of uniform thickness, cut the sheets into plates of proper size for the object wanted, then push the metal this way and that while it is revolving rapidly in a lathe. This is called spinning, and can be applied to so many forms that their variety is surprising to anyone who has not seen the actual work done.

How Spinning Is Done

Pewter ware made by the spinning process is so common in both the old-time and the modern sorts that some account of the several stages that it passes through may be worth reading. It is possible to make these clear through the co-operation of Mr. Snow, the general manager of the Poole Silver Company of Taunton, Mass. Photography is not a simple task in such a plant, but they courteously allowed the necessary

stamp of the famous patriot and artisan. This one that we selected to follow along its path through the shop measured about 3½ inches high. The first step after rolling is cutting the circle of shiny metal, 8 inches across. This plate is placed upright in a lathe, clamped fast between two blocks of wood. One of these blocks is the form of the first stage, and gradually the workman pushes the metal with a lever-like tool until it fits the block snugly down to the very edge. Now the circle has become a straight-sided bowl, four inches across and about half as deep.

The next time the bowl is put into the spinner's lathe it is placed over a smaller block and again the spinner prises the rapidly revolving metal closely onto the form that is inside it. Then it comes out with some slight hint of a pitcher in its shape, provided you know it is meant for that. A third treatment of a similar nature and the work of the spinner has been done, for all the curves are those wanted in the finished piece.

Casting for Lip and Handle

After all, we now have so far only what looks like a heavy cup. There is no definite suggestion that it is intended to become anything else, until we are shown boxes of smooth, soft-gray castings that are to be fastened to it.

These are the handles and the lips that have been made by pouring the hot liquid metal into molds. The handle is hollow and we wonder how the crooked hole could possibly have been made from one end to the other. The explanation is simple enough. When the melted pewter is poured into the cool mold it begins to harden instantly. At first there is only a thin shell of the hard portion where the molten metal touches the mold, the center remaining fluid. Letting it all remain the proper

can be made, the inside of the shell that is left after emptying the mold being quite smooth. The cost of the molds is great and the amount of pewter that goes into a casting is so much that they are not used when spinning can be properly applied.

But to come back to the pitcher which we are nearly done with—soldering the lip and the handle to the body is a simple job. Then the V must be cut away from the side, behind the lip. After that, all the surface, inside and out is polished—not too brightly but just enough, for pewter can be burnished to shine like silver. We prefer to have it with a different look, that will let it sit well on the soft tones it may, ranging from almost white to deep gray.

Lamps With Unbecoming Hats

Then there are many dull color schemes, such as blue and brown, each of medium value and medium intensity, wandering monotonously over large areas. Windows—those twinkling eyes meant to illuminate a room—are soiled by curtains so

stupid that even when sunlight tumbles through them they don't know what to do with it! Many lamps are stodgy individuals wearing very unbecoming hats. Although at times they look bright, they are much in the dark as to whether they belong to the kerosene or the electric age.

It is not a difficult or expensive feat to animate such a room. In the first place, let us attempt novel groupings. At one or both ends of

Rooms That Attract and Amuse

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

WHAT kind of room does the reader like? I do not mean to ask whether she prefers French, English, Spanish or Italian styles. Rather what is the character of the rooms in which she feels most happy and best adjusted to the conditions of living?

Does she enjoy a heavy, somber, dignified room or a very bright one? Does she like sunshine or shadow? Expressiveness or reserve?

The room which is undated—the apartment house offering the most substantial—suburban home—seems down to roots into the soil of history. It is an unspoiled, undiluted opportunity. Into what kind of habitation shall it be fashioned?

Personally I like an entertaining room, with touches of humor. Such are more rare than one might think.

For instance, certain arrangements of furniture are so impeccable that they have become standardized; one feels a little bored by constantly encountering them. Among these is the arrangement of a refectory table behind a davenport couch. Another, the grouping of a bowl and two candlesticks on a console. These compositions are no longer entertaining.

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whose pattern is developed by electric bulbs hidden in the rear. Such designs are found in lamp departments and are often of great charm.

A world globe overlooking a line of books in gay bindings, preferably travel books, supported by pair of armchairs, ends an arrangement congenial to certain homes. A lamp in the form of such a globe is obtainable and the light, placed within the sphere, brings out beautifully the outlines of continents and seas.

These notes are little more than hints that may lead to the exercise of original taste by those who wish to escape dull conventionalities that are so common.

Placing the Large Table

The refectory table thus released may be used as a feature of great attraction. In a room where there is no fireplace it can well occupy the focal position, with a colorful hanging or distinguished picture above it, and on it a few ornamental pieces or groups, the character and color of which are harmonious with that background.

In case there is a fireplace, this refectory table may be drawn out at right angles to it and flanked by an easy chair, or, the easy chair may face the fire and the long table be drawn across the hearth, several feet away and with only about a fifth or a fourth of its length extending across the facing of the hearth. Thus the passageway is kept free to the logs or the smoldering coals. One cannot be dogmatic in such suggestions, for groups must, of course, be determined by the proportions of the room.

The console may become exceedingly interesting by the use of a mounted panel of engraved glass

Some Recent High Prices

By COLLECTOR

The enormous range of the modern collector's choice and the small fortune he has sometimes to give in order to acquire a single precious piece are strikingly emphasized by some of the articles sold recently in the London salesrooms.

A Gothic part-suit of armor, for instance, which was formerly the property of Count Trapp of Cherburg Castle, in the Tyrol, realized £5000 or approximately \$25,000.

An Elizabethan English silver standing salt-cellars and cover, made in 1583, more than a foot high, and weighing nearly two pounds, brought 2900 guineas, or more than \$15,000.

Six Italian needlework panels, made about the year 1680, fetched £7200, approximately \$36,000; an old Georgian silver kettle, made by Paul Lamerie, £1550, approximately \$7750.

After reading this it is almost a relief to learn that a curious old French goat-chaise, said to have been a present from Louis XIV. to the Spanish Infanta, died her betrothal to the Dauphin, was knocked down for the relatively paltry sum of £252, \$1250. Also, that a rare set of Jacobite glasses, discovered in an old house at Worthing, engraved with the Prince of Wales' feathers and the Jacobite symbols of roses thistles and oak leaves, sold for a mere 15 guineas, less than \$800.

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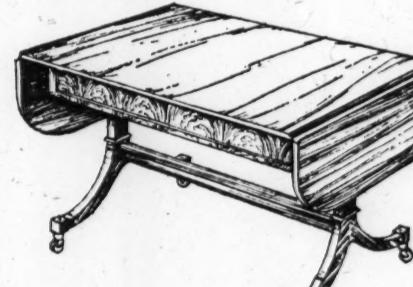
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Left, William and Mary table of beautifully grained walnut.

\$38



Right, Duncan Phyfe table of graceful design with crotch mahogany top.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Romance of Ethan Allen

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Ethan Allen, by John Pell. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, \$5.

IT WOULD seem that to find anything new and interesting to say at this time about a well-known character in the American Revolution would require the enthusiasm of a historian of lifetime experience.

John Pell, who has written a biography of the soldier whom most Americans know simply because of the melodramatic phrasing of his demand for the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga, seems to possess both these qualities. Although this is his first book, it reveals none of the characteristics of an unpracticed hand. It is indeed an extraordinarily interesting life of a man whose multifarious intellectual qualities were known to but few Americans.

Primary classes in American history have been made familiar with Ethan Allen's shout: "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" in response to the inquiry of the sentinel as to by what authority he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga. But comparatively few Americans know that the man who thus accomplished the downfall of British power at a strategic point on the north and south route between Canada and New York was also a historian, a philosopher, and in his last days the promoter of an intrigue which should take Vermont away from the authority of the Continental Congress and restore it to the British crown.

The note of 1782 to General Haldimand, commanding the British forces in Canada, closing: "I shall do everything in my power to render this state a British province" forms a sorry sequel to the impassioned announcement of Ethan Allen leading the Continentals through a breach in the walls of Ticonderoga that "he must have immediate possession of the fort and all the effects of George the Third" and that if this "was not compiled with, or if there was a single gun fired in the fort, neither man, woman, or child should be left alive in the fort."

A Fascinating Volume

It is inconsistencies such as this in the character of Ethan Allen, and his pastimes, both intellectually and physically, that furnish to the biographer such rich material for a fascinating volume. Mr. Pell has not only ransacked archives, but has been fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of local historians and antiquaries who have happened to possess or have access to old letters and documents bearing upon Allen's life and character. The chapters in which is told the story of Colonel Allen's capture in the course of his ill-fated effort to take Montreal, and his later imprisonment in England, are as fascinating as any romance, yet they are made up practically altogether of contemporaneous documents, extracts from the letters or

journal of Allen, and the official records of the time. His own description of the scene at the time he surrendered to a British officer, but narrowly escaped slaughter at the hands of an Indian, might well have found place in one of the romances of the last century, issued in such numbers from the busy presses of the late Mr. Beadle.

A Prisoner in England

Allen was sent as a prisoner to England, and the story as told in this book of the way he and his fellow prisoners were treated on the voyage and in prison does not speak well for the humane qualities of the British officials of the time. He seems to have been an embarrassing prisoner furthermore, for in the state of British politics at the time the Government did not quite dare to do as they would like with him, which evidently would have been to hang him, and were constrained to send him back to New York, then in British possession, where an effort was made to bribe him to go over to the British service. He was offered a Colonely, together with a large tract of land in New Hampshire or Connecticut. These overtures he repudiated with vigor, and not long after was exchanged and returned to his home in Vermont.

A restless soul, he instantly became active in real estate speculations, in pamphleteering and in politics. One of his pamphlets probably cost him the position of a colonel in the Continental Army, but apparently he

would rather be embroiled in a controversy of this sort than to draw an officer's pay. Being chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress, he appeared before that body just about the time it was investigating his conduct, and listened to the appeal of several of its delegates that he should be court-martialed. That he got much reputation out of the affair does not seem apparent, but he was material for three or four more vigorous pamphlets which had no influence whatsoever upon the issue involved.

The especial value of Mr. Pell's volume, and the point at which it differs very largely from the earlier ones of Ethan Allen, is in the attention paid to the postrevolutionary activities of the man. In this respect it furnishes a most illuminating picture of the social conditions in New England immediately following the close of the Revolution, and of the innumerable quarrels, jealousies and controversies which the people of that region shared with each other as soon as they had disposed of the common enemy beyond the sea. It furthermore enables the thoughtful reader to acquire some idea of the grave menace which existed in the formative period of the nation lest, instead of a single coherent whole, as the United States is today, the country should have been divided into a number of quarreling independent states without closer political association than was furnished by the old Articles of Confederation. The difficulties which stand in the way of the United States of Europe today seem hardly greater than the obstacles to American unity in 1782. The wealth of anecdotes and the occasional outcropping of unconventional humor on the part of the author have made this a most readable as well as an original and valuable work.

Truth About the Apaches

The Truth About Geronimo, by Britton Davis. New Haven: Yale University Press, \$4. London: Humphrey Milford: Oxford University Press.

TO THE large miscellaneous American public, whose knowledge is wide and sketchy, the name of Geronimo is not unfamiliar; standing for what, in the phraseology of cross word puzzles, might be called "an Indian who was hard to catch." In the Geronimo campaign of 1885-86, says Lieut. Britton Davis of the Third Cavalry, U. S. A., in his book, "thirty-five men and eight half-grown or older boys, encumbered with the care and sustenance of 101 women and children, with no basis of supplies and no means of waging war or of obtaining food or transportation other than what they could take from their enemies, maintained themselves for 18 months, in a country 200 by 400 miles in extent, against 5000 troops, regulars and irregulars, 500 Indian auxiliaries of these troops, and an unknown number of civilians." Geronimo was, in very truth, a hard Indian to catch. Nor, for that matter, was he specifically "caught."

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Why Blame the King?

BEING by nature and carefully acquired tastes something of an Anglophil," makes a good beginning, don't you think? At least, being yourself by nature and carefully acquired tastes something of an Anglophil, we think so. So, evidently, did Robert Benchley, setting down the quoted words as introductory clause for his article, "The King's English," in the current Bookman of New York. So far, Mr. Benchley, we submit, has written a good lead.

But now what does he do? He continues his sentence: "... the following rather bitter outburst is going to hurt me more than it hurts England." Certainly, if Mr. Benchley were still going to school, he might expect action of some sort from his teacher.

It's a practical matter, too; he's lost our interest. In a way, of course, we're interested—this is the first bitter outburst we have ever encountered that was something of an Anglophil. But the thing's a little implausible. We don't really believe it. We refuse to know what you want to read.

B USINESS is sound, including the book publishing business, it appears from a statement of J. W. Lippincott, president of the National Association of Booksellers.

The stock market débâcle, he assures us, has not curtailed holiday book buying, and there will be many books beneath the family Christmas tree this year.

Mr. Lippincott finds that one of the most significant buying trends this year is the demand for finely printed books, limited editions and beautifully illustrated books. He does not say whether these classes are mutually exclusive. Such books, we assume, are being bought by those who own their stocks outright.

G EORGE G. FRISBEE of San Francisco doesn't write, but he telegraphs to announce "gratefully"—and no wonder—that after long study he possesses indisputable proof that the Earl of Oxford wrote most of Shakespeare, Spenser, Sidney and a lot of others. He offers, if we are interested, to furnish ample evidence. Well, it is interesting, yes; but if Mr. Frisbee possesses indisputable proof what more is there to be said?

Romance, Classically

These Sad Ruins, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Duckworth, 8s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

M R. SITWELL'S method of superimposing and crossing stratas of time in order that the past and the present may shine with a reciprocal illumination is carried as far as possible in this, the second volume of his trilogy on "The Gothic North." It is no use reading him for information, although the patient reader will receive his quota of interesting facts while submitting to the author's untamed fantasies. "These Sad Ruins" is not so much a progression from the previous volume, "The Visit of the Djinns," as we are likely to get from a novel.

Perhaps in justice we ought to say that Mr. Benchley is talking here about pronunciation and not construction. But even so.

T ACT continues to be the foundation stone of direct advertising. "YOU can now afford the great Bible Commentary edited by Bishop Gore—the price has been reduced to \$5.00," shouts a circular, "now a 'bridgeside' from Macmillan. Now it may or may not interest Macmillan to know it, but if we had just drawn a check for this Commentary, on receiving that broadside we should have torn up the check. We are not denying the implementation of the publisher's statement—but why bring it up on the eve of a possible sale?

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I am afraid these remarks will seem quite meaningless to a reader unacquainted with that earlier work, so let me indulge in a little of the relevance which to Mr. Sitwell is apt to become irrelevant while his public issues some firebird of his fantasy.

The argumentative framework on which the prose tapestry of "The Gothic North" is dependent amounts to a poetic interpretation of a politico-historical theory which has worn rather threadbare—a theory of the racial superiority of the northern blonde type in Europe. The theory has many phases—as many as there are political and personal types of prejudice among writers who have touched it—and mainly it rests upon foundations which have not yet settled down on the bedrock of indisputable knowledge. As a consequence, it is possible for a Pan-German writer to glorify the Germanic type at the expense of other European and Asiatic types, and with quite as much historical validity in his arguments as Mr. Sitwell condescends to for his own thesis.

Perhaps the Franks, and its adored Franks, are the truest and most accurate terms to apply to this civilization of the fair-haired races, for it applies to all their different branches and covers their Eastern as well as their Western activities.

French was its language, Paris its center of learning and fashion, and the district round Paris the experimental soul of its peculiar architectural style; but all its ideals were carried out and propagated chiefly by the Normans, and secondly by the Angevins, and thirdly by the Aragonese. They were the instruments of its development and discoveries.

"If we could find a great parliament, or a council for all crusades, these knights, between whose races and language there would be so little difference, would discuss and complain among themselves of their serfs in a polite and fashionably refined French. Their appearance, their dress, and not only their language, would tally; and the illusion given by "The Visit of the Djinns" as to what we call a great parliament, is that it is a shallow, tawdry 'revue' in a theater of London's West End" to new pastures of the mind. His treatment of the reliefs of medieval chivalry, in cathedral, ruined castle, tapestry and song and surviving types of woman's beauty, is the most deliberate piece of classical reconstruction that can ever have been made to serve a poet's devouing hunger for the sheerly romantic.

I am more curious than ever to see what his third volume, "The Fair-Haired Victory," will do to my imagination. Looking forward to it is much the same as looking forward to a concert where unfamiliar music by a familiar composer will be played.

R. L. MCGROZ

For the Younger

Old English Carols for Christmas, Cambridge, Mass.: Wauburn & Thomas, \$2. The Very Young Calendar, 1930, New York: Dutton, \$2.

A UNCOMMONLY charming gift book has been presented by those publishers of research things, whose offices are in Cambridge, and whose output therefore perhaps reflects the mingling of mellow tradition and the sprightly modernism of student youth abounding there.

In beautiful calligraphy by David Pottinger, gayly decorated in Christmass red-and-green by Gordon Hansen, are set forth 12 of the less known old English Christmas carols. These are arranged for two parts singing by Catherine Bailey, in notation of ancient form. The printing of text and music, is a picture in itself. The illustrative head-pieces adorning each carol are jolly, humorous, or reverent according to the content. What could be more inspiring to the Very Young in literature, in music, or in painting than this full-flavored contribution to the Christmas holidays?

Another more than usually attractive solution for the what-to-give

problem is the boxed "Very Young Calendar," gleaned from A. A. Milne's incomparable verses and enhanced in loveliness by the symbolic drawings of the comicalist E. H. Shepard. The famous Milne rhymes and rhythms are there, the elfin happiness of Shepard's pictorial children and the surprising reality of his unreal animals. Each month of the year is celebrated with an appropriate quotation and a Thought for the Month (not from a Thought-for-the-Month Club).

These are gifts for the young child. For every young child is an artist at heart and views his world with a clear, solemn eye of unaffected aesthetic appreciation.

M. L.

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THE HOME FORUM

"All Seasons Shall Be Sweet to Thee."

(England's Calendar)

AT NO time of the year are the trees more lovely than at mid-winter. It is true that December is only the beginning of this season, and the greater loveliness of tree form is yet to come, yet even now, in this hour of transition, where the gales have stripped off the veils of summer, how strong and good are the great crowns, the mighty arms, under the sky. It is with a sense of shock that one realizes for the first time the value of stripped trees set over against the leafy greennesses of June. Then, one lay deep in butter-cups and sorrel, and looked up through emerald glooms to the blue depths above. Gnats murmured, the little stream sang softly about its pebbles, butterflies hung on the wild rose. Now the bare branches are windraked and sighing, the shorn grass lies flat where the feet of the rain have trodden it. Or the enduring lines are thrust up against a frosty sky and the stars slip from point to point at the night wheels. Form is its own decoration, the tree is known in itself and not alone by its wrappings of familiar leaves. The passing of the last flame of the stained gold reveals finally the strength of the oak, the mighty pulse and endurance of it. The tempest that flung down the clinging remnants of a moon-like crown, that strips the feathered skirts from the fine simplicity of the elm shows us, perhaps for the first time, the upflung austere lines. How simple is the heart of this thing that breathed upon us with verdurous shadows when summer heat was great. Winter will bring us face to face with fundamentals, will sweep away the tissue of complexities in which we have too long sated thought, and will show the wheeling universe, the build of a tree, the honesty of all creation, the perfect pose upon law, erect enough to be vertical, as Moses commanded, upon a post and heart, invariable enough to stand as frontlets between the eyes.

Who that has walked the winter woods on a silent day will forget the trunks of violet and rose, knee-deep in russet seas where the beech mast burns to a glory under the western sun? Up, and still up, the smooth shining lines compel our eyes, till, serene above the green and azure of its fugitive mists, the gracious head lies on a cool gray sky. Or, on a day of wind and rain, what glittering cascade the birch shakes down! Meekness, like a decoration, becomes its angel! The great spread of lime and chestnut nets the procession of the winter stars, and, after the wind has ceased and the cloud-wrack flown, the cold glories of the unhurrying moon enhance the withdrawn beauty of the poplar.

The icy sky brightens the tree effect, for against its impalpable grayness, or dawn and evening gold, every design is sharpened. Curved lines and angular build, fretted twigs or blunted boughs, smooth bark, thickened buttress, furrowed trunk and

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Founded 1898 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

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A Song of Zion

(Zephaniah 3: 14-20)

Sing, O daughter of Zion!
Shout, O Israel!
Be glad and rejoice with all thy heart,
O child of Jerusalem.

Fear thou not, O Zion!
Shout, O Israel!
For thou shalt cast out thine enemy
And dwell in Jerusalem.

Sing, O daughter of Zion!
Shout, O Israel!
Evil thou shalt not see any more
With God at Jerusalem.

Fear thou not, O Zion!
Shout, O Israel!
The Lord is mighty and He will save
For love of Jerusalem.

Sing, O daughter of Zion!
Shout, O Israel!
God will rejoice over thee with joy
And build up Jerusalem.

Fear thou not, O Zion!
Shout, O Israel!
For the Lord thy God will be thy King
In the New Jerusalem.

RICHARDS WOOLFENDEN

Up the Coolly

O dreamy, gloomy, friendly trees,
I came along your narrow track
To bring my gifts unto your knees,
And gifts did you give back;
For when I brought this heart that burns—
These thoughts that bitterly repine—
And laid them here among the ferns
And hum of boughs divine,
Ye, vastest breathers of the air,
Shoot down with slow and mighty pulse,
Your coolness on the human care,
Your wonder on its toys,
Your greenness on the heart's despair,
Your darkness on its noise.

But if the Greenwood be silent there is clatter in the garden. Even now the frost-hardened earth accounts for some of the wings that flutter anxiously at sill and window. Here come familiar friends, blue-tit and robin and thrush. Blackbird in his yellow stockings, staring in his coat of bronze, run on the from lawn with clamor and call. Chaffinch and wagtail are with them, the shy nut-hatch is coaxed from his secret retreat.

There are bright eyes among the feathered flocks in the chicken coop where the tawny-brown sparrow has found him a haven against the long dark hours. Wild swans come up from the icy pool, the gray wings that so lately took the sky folded now, and quiet. Soon, when the moon is high, and only a ground wind raps over the surface frost, will come a clatter and cry from the barren water and the great wings will spread under the pale gold. Dawn will bring them back again to the surface comforts of stackyard and hopper, to the familiar sound of voices they have learned to know. Only, at eve, the old resistless magic of flight will take them, and they will away, long necks slenderly stretched, thin voices crying, each wild head crowned with a crown of stars.

In some corner of a deserted woodshed, among delectable shadows and satisfying mustinesses, the serene owl will sit, hooting softly and happily to himself at the coming-on of night, while Betelgeuse looks over the shoulder of Orion toward our own dear star.

Up and down the sandy bays rock-pips search the tide-line against the wind, running between the cold seaweed. Wild geese fly honking overhead, gulls wheel and fall. With the last glimmer of sundown, widgeon fly in from the sea, peewits complain on a long persistent note. Out of the swift gathering darkness, from the last remnants of the fading light, come the cries of wading birds on mudbank and estuary, where finally falling snow obliterates each small footprint. Rises the harsh note of the heron as he seeks again the gravedale shallows in which he dreamed last dawn.

About the brows of night the Pleiades are laid as a coronet, fair dove-like gems toward which little heads are lifted earliest. Not even the white majesty of Rigel can command the infant eyes, first seeking out the stars of heaven, from the familiar beauty of the Pleiades that have ever been as tender glances fastened upon our own. Polined toward Sirius, his own star, the dog barks a greeting, echoed from afar across the untrdden, snow by the bark of the wild fox. What unheeded music from the dog-star's hounds barks through the abyss of air?

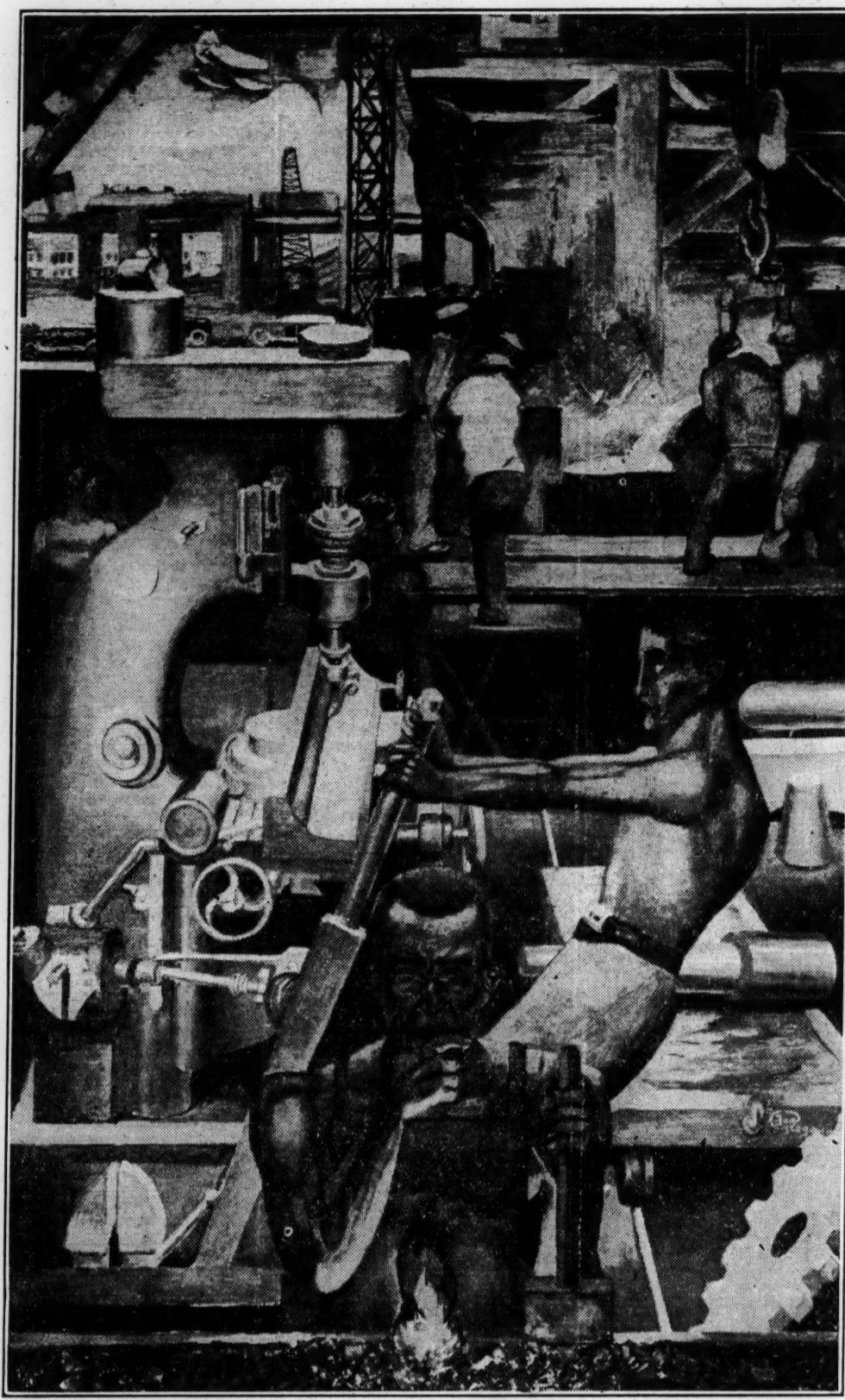
The prolonged artillery of the winter sea is flung against headland and cliff. Ten thousand voices of adventuring waves are ceaseless about ten thousand pebbles, and the mighty roar of the wind sets every cave in hollow answer, till the great rocks themselves tremble and stir. Far off from seaward, the chill tides of the night eddy, about meadow and hillside are disturbed by the wakeful owl as she flies the bare aisles of the greenwood. Then there falls the sudden infinitesimal hush of the earliest hour. The wind has ceased, the roar of the sea subsides, the little hands of the cold relax for a moment, the Great Nebula of Orion has gone from the peaceful sky. Then comes the wind again, the long sweep of the rain, the rush of the fine strong day. A wading robin spills from the ivy gloom a swift swirl of notes about the feet of morning. D. T.

Story Books

In summer, in the sunlight,
The open air is best,
And playthings are neglected,
And stories have a rest.
But when the dreary winter comes,
With foggy days and rain,
The hearthrug and the bookshelves call.

Their patrons back again.
O then for Ali Baba,
O then for Jackanapes,
Dolittle, Mogwai, Moby Dick,
And Tarzan of the Apes;
For Little Claus and Little Men,
Man Friday and Legree,
For Hereward and for Hercules,
Tom Brown and Tweedledee.

—E. V. LUCAS, in "Playtime and Company."



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Industry and Art. Fresco Painting by Jan Grégoire in the Building of the General Dutch Metal Workers' Union, Amsterdam.

"Mental tillage"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SO AKIN to the processes of human life is the tillage of the earth, from the breaking up of the hard, barren surface to the final garnering of the ripened fruit, that to poets, artists, and philosophers throughout history, the tillage of the soil has given great richness of subject.

To the true lover of the soil whose vision beholds the harvest in the seed, each stage is attended with joy and satisfaction, from the turning of the fresh, fragrant earth, the breaking up of hard clods, the clearing away of stones, the enriching of the soil preparatory to the planting, watering, cultivating, weeding, to the final harvesting. To such a one no necessary task is uninteresting or irksome, for each stage means progress and achievement.

Under the marginal heading "Mental tillage," on page 545 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy shows the upward tendency of all true tillage, when she says: "The condemnation of mortals to till the ground means this,—that mortals should so improve material belief by thought tending spiritually upward as to destroy materiality. Man, created by God, was given dominion over the whole earth." And so when the goal is kept in view, the mental tillage, the progress out of material beliefs into the understanding and demonstration of true, spiritual being, may be joyous, reassuring, and gratifying at every step.

Many surprises are apt to accompany the early stages of mental tillage, when one begins to break the caked, dried surface of self-satisfaction or indifference. What appeared to be worthy convictions may now prove to be hard clods of prejudice and ignorance. One may come upon unsuspected roots of self-will, bitterness, tyranny, or upon the sharp stones of envy, greed, suspicion, revenge, or even hatred. But having caught a glimpse of man's true nature in the likeness of divine Love, one will no more be disheartened by these unattractive views of so-called mortal man's counterfeits than is the agriculturist by encountering the untilled soil. One will go on joyfully, while gratefully preparing the soil of his thinking for the tender seeds of love, appreciation, mercy, and justice, in full expectancy of partaking of all the graces and virtues of the divine nature to which God's child is heir.

Watching with care all one's thinking, through the understanding of the truth, at last one finds his experience richly fulfilling the words of the prophet, "And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in due time, and make fat thy bones; and thou shall be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not." Are not such fruits worth any amount of patient mental tillage?

In the allegory in Genesis, the condemnation to till the ground, which was cursed, was the result of mortals' disobedience to the commands of God, divine Mind. So, through obedience to divine law, right activity may again be blessed, and mankind freed from the necessity of arduous, unrewarded toil.

The tillage of the mental garden may seem even more arduous than does material labor, until Christian Science, illuminating thought, reveals the fact that spiritual man and the universe have remained perfect and intact, untouched by the Adam dream, with its lost paradise. Then it is seen that mankind's necessity is but to reflect the truth which brings this fact to light.

Mental tillage is thus seen to mean the overcoming of all that is not the reflection of God, divine Mind. Love is the gardener of this spiritually mental garden. In an article entitled "Fidelity" in "Miscellaneous Writ-

A Charm of Birds

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Thus the birds were, to the medieval singers, their orchestra, or rather their chorus; from the birds they caught their melodies; the sounds which the birds gave them they rendered into words.

And the same bird key-note surely is to be traced in the early English and Scotch songs and ballads, with their often meaningless refrains, sung for the mere pleasure of singing:

Binnorie, O Binnorie

With a hay illelu and how lo lan,
And the birk and the broom blooms bonnie

Or even those "fall-la-las," and other nonsense refrains, which, if they were not meant to imitate bird-notes, for what were they meant?

In the old ballads, too, one may hear the bird key-note. He who wrote (and a great rhymester he was)

As I was walking all alone,
I heard two corbels making a mane,

had surely the "mane" of the corbels in his ears before it shaped itself into words... and he had listened to many a "woodwee" who first thrummed on harp, or fiddled to crowd, how—

In summer, when the shawes be shene,
And the leaves be large and long,It is full merrily in fair forest
To hear the fowles' song.

The wood-wee sang, the woldie not cease,

Sitting upon the spray;
So loud, it wakened Robin Hood

In the greenwood where he lay.

As I was walking all alone,
With a hay and a ho, and a hay nonno!When daffodils begin to peer,
Ye spotted snakes have all a ring in them

which was caught not in the roar of London, or the habble of the Globe Theatre, but in the woods of Charlecote, and along the banks of Avon, from

The ouzel-cock so black of hue,

With orange-tawny bill;

The thrush with his note so true;

The wren with little quill;

The finch, the sparrow, and the lark,

And the plain-song cuckoo gray—

and all the rest of the birds of the air.

Why is it, again, that so few of our modern songs are truly songful, and that the writers of them—those persons of much taste and poetic imagination—have gone for their inspiration to the intellect, rather than to the ear? —From "Prose Idylls," by CHARLES KINGSLEY.

arrosé, comme une source dont les eaux ne tarissent jamais." De tels fruits ne sont-ils pas dignes qu'on leur donne avec patience toute la culture mentale?

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.</div

Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The New English Art Club

By FRANK RUTTER

London
THE New English Art Club continues to provide us with exhibitions of paintings which are neither unreasonably old-fashioned nor aggressively modern. There is nothing very exciting about its eighteenth—now open at the New Burlington Galleries—but sufficient good work is there nevertheless to make a visit well worth it for those genuinely interested in English painting.

As in recent exhibitions, P. Wharton Steer, the doyen of the club, sends only water colors, but this year's trio are typical examples of the perfection to which he has brought his recording of the elusive color notes and light effects of sunlight on water. Muirhead Bone, D. S. McColl and A. Rutherford are other senior members represented by drawings and water colors only, the first, by a small ink drawing of Stambul, more lightly handled and less insistent on the cumulative effect of detail for its quality than is often the case with this brilliant artist's work, and therefore more evocative of emotional response in the spectator. Professor Tonks, Sir C. J. Holmes, Professor William Rothenstein, Sir William Orpen and C. H. Collins Baker are other older members who have sent oils, and their contributions provide the exhibition as a whole with a background of accomplished painting against which the less competent, though possibly more vivacious and experimental work of the younger generation shows up sharply.

Professor Tonks's portrait group of a Saturday evening poetry-reading in his Hampstead home; Professor Rothenstein's bleak "Winter," which expresses vividly in simple terms (a snow-covered field, empty but for a snow-capped haystack in the right foreground) all the subject matter; the bitter tyranny of winter in an sheltered open country; "Littleton" by C. H. Collins Baker, a restrained and refined study of a typical winter scene of a typical English hamlet; one of Sir C. J. Holmes's sober paintings of the industrial scene, "Gas Works, Park Gate," and three of Sir William Orpen's fantastic war paintings, "The Mad Woman of Douai," "Changling Billets" and an impression of the pandemonium of the first armistice night in Amiens, shown some years ago and brought out now, presumably, because of the incidence of the New English private view with the eleventh Armistice Day—these were the main features of this "layer" of the exhibition.

Examples of work by regular contributors were plentiful. The ease with which C. H. Cheston organizes whole counties (it seems) into a coherent design is seen once again in his beautiful panoramic landscape "Siegelsdorf, Dan," in which a vast tract of verdurous country lies revealed in the melting golden light of early evening, and what radiant atmospheric effects Lucien Pissarro achieves by means of the impressionist formula to which he is ever faithful can be studied in three of that artist's sparkling canvases. Ethelbert White is in a transitional stage—always a sign of vitality, and especially so in the case of an artist who, like Mr. White, has evolved a personal style long since—and the large-scale, full-modeled figure study (figure-work is an entirely new departure for this painter) proves that his talent can deal successfully with other subjects besides the leafy beauties of Sussex.

R. Ihle exhibits a series of Spanish landscapes, which without being in any way naturalistic seem to express the very essence of the hot and dusty south, and George Charlton discovers to us in two quiet-toned canvases the satisfying pattern of color and shape an old forge and some farm buildings make. Some half-dozen exhibits, bright in color and original as at angle of vision, are concerned were due to C. R. W. Nevinson's versatile brush, and there were typical examples on the walls of Ethel Walker's impressionist land-

Dwight Sturges's Etchings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Washington, D. C.
FORTY-FIVE etchings by Dwight C. Sturges of Boston are being shown during December in the Smithsonian Building under the auspices of the Division of Graphic Arts of the United States National Museum. This is the third of the season's series of one-man print exhibitions especially invited and arranged by Ruel P. Tolman, in charge. The purpose of these exhibitions is not only to compliment the artists but to bring to the attention of Washingtonians and chance visitors to the city the work of the leading print makers of today. In this category Mr. Sturges has had place, but the present exhibition is his first comprehensive showing here.

The collection on view comprises figures, including portraits, and landscapes, comprehending in the latter term all outdoor subjects. The former are in the majority, and reasonably so, for it is in the etching of such themes that Mr. Sturges has not on specialized himself.

It is a remarkable fact that in the history of etching only a very few have attained distinction in this field. Rembrandt is an exemplar instantly springs to one's mind. Then one recalls swiftly Van Dyck; later—much later—Whistler, Mary Cassatt, Zorn, and, coming down to our own day, Heintzelman, Washburn, Auerbach, Levy and Dwight Sturges. Mr. Heintzelman, Mr. Auerbach-Levy and Mr. Washburn undoubtedly follow closely the Rembrandt tradition, as in a measure did Whistler. Mary Cassatt, with all, however, restricting her individuality of expression. Zorn and Mr. Sturges created a tradition for themselves, a tradition not dissimilar.

But Dwight Sturges is much more than an echo of Zorn. The similarity between the etchings of Sturges and those of Zorn is in the fact that both use the needle to some extent as though it were a pen, imposing line

a painting has the better—so long as the pictorial qualities take precedence of anecdote. John Kirby's pair of comments on rural life, "The Champion Marrow" and "The State of the George and Dragon," and E. Granger-Taylor's "Trouble by the Wayside" were three amusing compositions which lost nothing aesthetically because a certain amount of "literary" description had gone to their making. A firmly handled portrait by Mark Batten, an allegorical piece, meticulously finished and highly varnished called "Woman Entering Civilization" by J. McCrum, and a charming extravaganza by Mary Adshead "The Lap of Luxury" were also noted with interest.

New York's Water Color Annual

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York
NOW open at the Fine Arts Building is the annual joint exhibition by the New York Water Color Club and the American Water Color Society. Upward of 570 items fill the three large galleries, with a preponderance of pictures that will interest the average gallery visitor. Here and there is a pleasant touch of modernism, and frequent doses of humor appear in both subjects and technique.

Harrison Cady's three pictures have a hearty flavor of fun. In "Flounders Today," a bulbous fish dealer, scuttled, puffed, and grins his wares—fish, lobsters, carrots—his well-washed blue neck completing a handsome blue-and-white scheme. Flame-like rhythms and dark tonalities distinguish a symbolic painting by Raymond Perry. Rutherford Boyd presents a river scene, with boys bathing, the reddish rocks and swift green waters forming a fine harmony, emboldened by streaming threads of foam. "The Fair," by Ray Kinsman Waters, is gay in its color spotting.

Well Organized

"Trees and Mountain," by Gladys Berg Bates, offers the essence of a scene, with colored forms provided by hill and clouds and clouds slanting like Zeppelins across a yellow sky. Well considered organization saves from confusion the crowded materials of the Concierge market scene by Elsie Palmer Payne. Distinctly comic are the geese in Catherine Stewart Williams's "Birds," parading under a translucent tree near a stained glass window. The same artist depicts picturesque big cats in a picture book jungle in "Tiger." Edgar Payne's "Shadow Lake" is one of the most satisfactory pictures in the show, with its well-considered mountain scene, closely observed but broadly painted.

"A Rain With Time" is all darkly dramatic in coloration, bleak Arts and, while counties (it seems) into a coherent design is seen once again in his beautiful panoramic landscape "Siegelsdorf, Dan," in which a vast tract of verdurous country lies revealed in the melting golden light of early evening, and what radiant atmospheric effects Lucien Pissarro achieves by means of the impressionist formula to which he is ever faithful can be studied in three of that artist's sparkling canvases. Ethelbert White is in a transitional stage—always a sign of vitality, and especially so in the case of an artist who, like Mr. White, has evolved a personal style long since—and the large-scale, full-modeled figure study (figure-work is an entirely new departure for this painter) proves that his talent can deal successfully with other subjects besides the leafy beauties of Sussex.

A large and simple feeling for nature is manifest in "Afternoon Shadows" by Walter Louis White. Calligraphic use of color, and a large recourse to white paper lends a spacious and individual air to "Boardwalk, Atlantic City," and other pictures by Paul L. Gill. "October" in the Housatonic," by Arthur Powell, proves again the value, if proof were needed, of a dominant shape in a composition, with all other shapes subordinated. Here a great blue hillside is the chief element of interest, with a foreground of flowery fields, a rambling house and a vaporous sky. "Phlox," a still life by Isabelle S. Wengenroth, sets crisp blossoms against an iridescent background. For an artist of poetic viewpoint there is no doubt of a wealth of material to start inspiration. One hill and one

cloud are enough, as in "Maine, No. 5," by H. Thurland Hanson.

Boardman Robinson's Murals

At the Art Students League Gallery are being shown nine of a series of ten large murals, painted by Boardman Robinson for the Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., depicting the history of commerce. The subjects are: "The Arabs and the Persians—Before the Christian Era," "The Carthaginians in the Mediterranean—Dawn of the Christian Era," "The Venetians in the Levant—End of the Middle Ages," "The Portuguese in India—the Fifteenth Century," "The Dutch in the Baltic—the Sixteenth Century," "The English in China—the Seventeenth Century," "Slave Traders in America—the Eighteenth Century," "The Clipper Ship Era—Middle of the Nineteenth Century," and "Commerce and Industry in the United States—the Twentieth Century." A companion panel to the "Clipper Ship Era," portraying commerce on the Mid-Western rivers of the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century, is nearing completion.

Murals are unconventional in their achievement of original and direct methods of expression, their freedom from stereotyped symbolism. Instead of seeking a harmonious ensemble of a group of paintings essentially individual in character (which often happens in murals), Mr. Boardman has achieved a unity of effect by using a single color scheme for all the pictures. His greens, blues and reds retain their pristine qualities, and are the dominant color notes, with admixtures of these fundamentals for accent. The whole composition is like a panoramic picture divided into panels, and attains to added forcefulness because of the artist's use of three-dimensional form.

Shirlaw and His Pupils

At the Brooklyn Museum is an exhibition of the works of Walter Shirlaw and his pupils. Back in the seventies Shirlaw was a leader of the progressive element in American painting, seeking to introduce into the United States the newer French impulses in art. With Frank Duveneck and William M. Chase, Shirlaw went to Germany and participated in the Munich movement. While it was at its flood, Shirlaw went beyond the dull tonalities of the Munich painters into a realm of vibrant color almost foreshadowing Renoir. The paintings in Brooklyn illustrate the evolution of Shirlaw the artist, and show how salutary was his influence as a teacher.

Whitney Studio Galleries

Until Dec. 23 the Whitney Studio Galleries are showing paintings by Gerard Cochet. Mr. Cochet has mastered the means of making broadly brushed-in colors mix in the eye, to the end that his simplified forms take on structural depth and glowing hues. There is a large serenity in his souvenirs of rural France, a refinement of composition that responds only to the poet painter who can discover the character of single trees, and can depict them emotionally rather than descriptively. Large harmonies that consist of not more than two colors suffice him as they have sufficed many a master of old.

The sound accompaniment is as well synchronized as the voices, a fact evidenced by the dancing items. Indeed, one could judge of the step-dancing in this film accurately with the eyes shut. Certain capital turns are done by Gilbert Childs and Stanley Holloway. Such an entertainment promises to be a chief attraction for some time.

Rolland Play in Frankfurt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT AM MAIN—July 14th," a play by Romain Rolland, has been produced by the Schauspielhaus of this city. Just 30 years ago Romain Rolland started work on a drama cycle, entitled "Le Théâtre de la Revolution." "July 14th," one of the dramas in this cycle, was given for a single performance at the Théâtre Gémier on March 21, 1902. From that day to this it has not been seen on any stage.

This play is no mere historical drama, neither is it up-to-date, nor is it dressed for modern taste. It is not a political play, nor is it a drama of gloriifying revolution. It is idealized history. It is history turned into a fine poem, beautiful and lyrical; but it is not a good drama for the theater.

One of the most popular of Mr. Sturges's prints is entitled "A Game of Canfield" and shows an elderly man in the act of moving a card from one pile to another. This print was chosen by juries of etchers—Mr. Sturges's conferees—for inclusion, as especially representative, in exhibitions of American prints shown in the last two years at the Bibliothèque National, Paris, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, under auspices of the American Federation of Arts. In "The Skipper," "The Skipper" is a close second. "Stamp Collectors" is so much sought by collectors of prints that its price has soared beyond all others. This picture, for two young stamp enthusiasts leaning over a stamp book, their figures silhouetted against the light from a window. In both this and "Sisters" Mr. Sturges has successfully rendered in etching the illusion of light and atmosphere within doors.

The effect of light and atmosphere out of doors is beautifully set forth

upon line, and counting upon the aggregation for strength. Mr. Sturges's etchings, like Zorn's, give one the impression of sketchy spontaneity, of having been achieved by first intent—a tour de force, eloquent of skill, full of amazing cleverness.

Mr. Sturges's etchings, like Zorn's, are intensely vital. And not only of the manner of execution in this true, but of the subject matter as well. In most instances those whom Mr. Sturges portrays he presents in action. When he pictures a judge it is in the act of delivering a decision—"The Court Rules." If his subject, as in several instances, is an elderly woman, she is seen taking "A Cup of Tea" or hanging out clothes—"Monday Morning." "The Skipper" is seen at his wheel; John Kirchmayer at his bench wood carving. "The Violinist" plays; "The Scissors Grinder" grinds; "The Cobbler" cobbles. Each is caught unawares, in the midst of life.

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Mr. Sturges's etchings, like Zorn's, are intensely vital. And not only of the manner of execution in this true, but of the subject matter as well. In most instances those whom Mr. Sturges portrays he presents in action. When he pictures a judge it is in the act of delivering a decision—"The Court Rules." If his subject, as in several instances, is an elderly woman, she is seen taking "A Cup of Tea" or hanging out clothes—"Monday Morning." "The Skipper" is seen at his wheel; John Kirchmayer at his bench wood carving. "The Violinist" plays; "The Scissors Grinder" grinds; "The Cobbler" cobbles. Each is caught unawares, in the midst of life.

One of the most popular of Mr. Sturges's prints is entitled "A Game of Canfield" and shows an elderly man in the act of moving a card from one pile to another. This print was chosen by juries of etchers—Mr. Sturges's conferees—for inclusion, as especially representative, in exhibitions of American prints shown in the last two years at the Bibliothèque National, Paris, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, under auspices of the American Federation of Arts. In "The Skipper," "The Skipper" is a close second. "Stamp Collectors" is so much sought by collectors of prints that its price has soared beyond all others. This picture, for two young stamp enthusiasts leaning over a stamp book, their figures silhouetted against the light from a window. In both this and "Sisters" Mr. Sturges has successfully rendered in etching the illusion of light and atmosphere within doors.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Clemens Krauss at Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

IN SPEAKING of Vienna's musical life, the true Viennese thinks naturally of the State Opera first. The fact that opera is not, strictly speaking, pure music, hardly occurs to him in this connection. He loves his music and he loves the theater too; opera, then, being a composite of the two, is dearest to his heart. The Viennese, like every Austrian, is by race not German nor indeed to be registered under any national category. In the days of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy he is a blend of many races: German, Czech, Hungarian, Polish and Italian. The Latin element is, perhaps, strongest in him, and hence the ardent love for the theater—for the musical theater—is uppermost in his artistic make-up.

The Viennese love for the State Opera is that of a poor man who clings fondly, and not without obstinacy, to the last relic of a great and prosperous past. The concert life of this city has been no less, indeed it has been more noticeably affected by economic difficulties than that of other European countries. The Vienna Opera alone has survived undiminished in vitality and splendor, and is today indeed better and on a higher artistic plane than it was immediately before the war. Nothing more admirable and heroic could be found than the battle which this poor state has waged for the maintenance and integrity of its national opera house. The marvel of a state numbering but 5,000,000 keeping an opera house which need shun no comparison and which, in the opinion of many, ranks highest among operatic theaters in Europe is indeed moving and worthy of admiration.

Manifold Duties

Before the war the Vienna Opera was the property and private enterprise of the imperial family, maintained chiefly or exclusively out of the personal funds of the reigning emperor. Emperors disappeared in Austria, but the State Opera survived, maintained by state funds, and is thus the common property of Austria's citizens. They bring sacrifices for its maintenance, but they watch eagerly and jealously over its destinies.

The new director of the Vienna Staatsoper is Clemens Krauss. A young man under 40, a splendid conductor and fine musician; there was no doubt of his artistic gifts from the very moment of his appointment. But would he be equal to the many other tasks connected with the post of director? That was the question, and Krauss has answered in the affirmative during the first few weeks of his new function.

Non-German readers will not, perhaps, realize the manifold demands and duties involved in this post. Our opera houses, the better ones among them, are "ensemble" theaters. That involves enormous preparatory work. The German tenor who has acquired fame as, say, Lohengrin and Tristan, will sing Lohengrin and Tristan at London or New York. At home he must be Tristan on Monday, Rhadames on Wednesday, and perhaps Palestine in Pfitzner's opera (protagonist of any new work) on Friday night. That requires versatility from the singer, and constructive ensemble work from the conductor and director.

The Star System

The "star system," of course, has already found entrance in the European opera houses, though only in a limited sense. Time was when singers had a 12 months' contract, and leave during the season was a thing unheard of. Today our famous singers are engaged for a certain period each season. A Viennese singer may sing in Vienna for three months and then go to Berlin for another two months; in exchange his Berlin colleagues will spend two months at Vienna. That provides welcome acquaintance with many interesting artists; but it has to some extent undermined the "ensemble" system, and makes a problem for the 1929 operatic director which his happier colleague of 1914 knew nothing about.

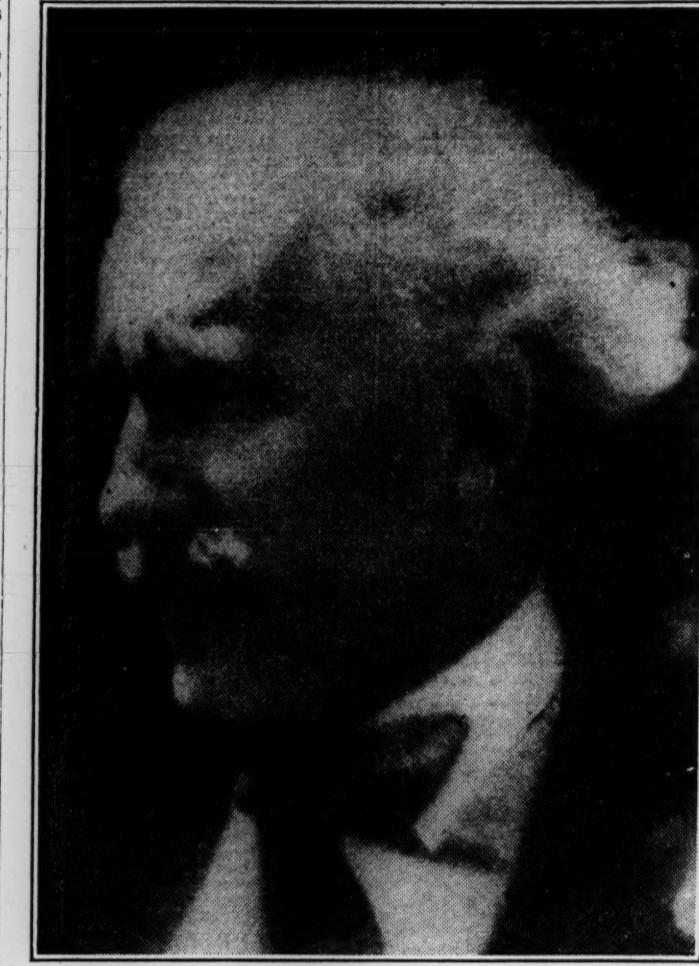
Clemens Krauss, the new Vienna director, recognizes this difficulty. He has indeed ideas; he came with many fine promises and has already kept some of them. The complete realization of his plans will not be possible until the Vienna Opera has once more become an ensemble theater in the full sense, without the present drawbacks. Krauss has a mission in this respect: it was the Vienna Opera, under Strauss, which inaugurated the fatal "exchange" policy; perhaps it will, under Krauss, be the first European opera house to return to the old, and happier, system. Then Clemens Krauss will have made history in his own realm.

Novelties

What we have so far seen of the new director inspires the best of hopes. Krauss promised as his first deus a completely restaged and revised production of *Die Meistersinger* and delivered them with a promptness quite unusual at this house for two decades past. He promised novelties, and before the third month of his new office ends will have brought out *de Falla's* *L'Amor brujo* and *Verdi's* *Simone Boccanegra* in Franz Werfel's new text version; and *Alban Berg's* *Wozzeck*, which was barred entrance by Krauss's conservative predecessor, is already in process of rehearsal. Krauss promises a reform of the somewhat conventional though in itself talented corps de ballet of the Staatsoper, and is on the point of carrying it out. He has brought new and interesting singers and, most important of all, has secured their services for twelve

months a year, for several seasons to come. Krauss has a happy hand in choosing his co-workers: Dr. Lothar Wallerstein, his eminent collaborator in Frankfurt, is now securely established at Vienna, and at work on a scenic reform of the Staatsoper.

Everything that the new director has so far done indicates splendid gifts of organization, so necessary for his post. As a conductor, Krauss was well known at Vienna since the days of his apprenticeship at the Vienna Staatsoper. He was the immensely gifted then, a fine conductor not devoid of some showmanship and occasional external brilliance ac-



ARTURO TOSCANINI

From an Original Photograph, Here Reproduced for the First Time by Permission of Walter Toscanini.

Toscanini's Grand Tour

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ARTURO TOSCANINI and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will conclude their spring tour abroad in Great Britain, Barring change of arrangements, which seems altogether unlikely, they will have England at the same time that they end their tour with the European public. The last word they hear concerning their performances will be said by London critics.

What in the world they are putting themselves to all the bother for, and their supporters to all the expense for, I cannot, one way of thinking, tell; and yet another way, I am glad they are going. More than that, I wish that Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra were preparing to take a like swing; and Leopold Stokowski with the Philadelphia Orchestra, as well. We might get a clearer idea of what American symphonic interpretation and execution are worth. We might have some comparisons made which would be internationally profitable. For I imagine excellent things are being done in the United States that and others in other countries would like to know about, and at the same time things not so good that would benefit from frank outside remark. Where I have difficulty is, to find justification for Mr. Toscanini and the Philharmonic-Symphony traveling about presenting works that French, Swiss, Italian, German, Austrian, Belgian and British orchestras have in their ordinary repertoire. They are, as far as I know, to play very little American music. Indeed, does much exist that they could, tried they ever so hard, set forth in an interesting light? No; they ought to wait until some time in the twenty-first century before starting out to push upon listeners in Paris, Milan, Vienna, Berlin and London the pretensions of New York art. Putting to sea in the year 1930, they undertake the voyage

prematurely.

French Reviewers

The journalists of London will write the closing chapter of the narrative; those of Paris, the opening one. And let us be shrewd readers. A French reviewer, like a French vocalist or violinist, wants but a single phrase to convey his whole idea; and the phrase is usually there somewhere. Last spring an American choral group appeared at the Paris Opera. Nothing could have gratified the people who got up the concert more than the praise bestowed on the organization by the press. Look closely, however, at what was written, and you saw in nearly every article words indicating that the director and the men and women of his choir lacked, ever so slightly, the qualification known as style. Alas! Tell me I have voice without style,

Nor is Toscanini more an Italian conductor, in my view, than an American one. For I have always considered that he got his artistic development chiefly in the United States, and more specifically in New York, as musical director of the Metropolitan Opera. He and the Philharmonic-Symphony together should offer as authentic a picture of America as can be done through the agency of tone. And the summing up will come after the concerts in the Albert Hall and Queen's Hall in London.

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Real music is the voice of God—

Mind's symphony complete,

And each one floats

To eternity's rhythmic beat.

Five pieces of five stanzas, of which the first verse is quite long, are to be printed and hand colored on card suitable for framing: size, five by seven inches; gray background, \$1.00; color, \$2.50. Postage prepaid.

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The Goodman Theater

By WHITFORD KANE

CHICAGO is peopled with two Paquin, Raymond Jones, George Storm, Hiram Sherman, Dorothy Raymond, Katherine Krug, Joan Madison, Ellen Root, Bernard Ostertag and Bess Kathryn Johnson, the scene designer being Leslie Marzoff, and Elizabeth Parsons, costume designer.

The policy at the Goodman is to present the theatrical elements of the town in which they were reared, and the other, whose numbers, unfortunately, are much smaller, who were born with an inherent sense of home rule and home support. In spite of the works and growth from the former, the Goodman theater, the Goodman Memorial, is steadily advancing. The beginning of this playhouse when I was playing in "The Outsider," Thomas Wood Stevens, its director, showed me all around the excavation when the theater was being built, and as each girder was being put in place he outlined to me the future appearance of this beautiful subterranean playhouse which is situated in Grant Park facing Lake Michigan.

We were not the only ones who were interested in the building, for eagerly watching the construction were the donors of the memorial, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Goodman, who had presented it to the Art Institute and the Chicago public in remembrance of their son Kenneth. It had been some years since we had met and that morning Mr. Goodman expressed the hope that some day would play in Kenneth's theater. This was my home also, and I remembered the early days of the Chicago Theater Society and how kind his son was to me when I first came to America.

The opening play was Galsworthy's "The Forest," but that dramatist's best play, perhaps, but by selecting a play by an author of such high caliber it set the standard for its repertoire, a standard from which it has never faltered. After a few productions Mr. Stevens adopted the system of guest artists which the Neighborhood Playhouse had so successfully used. The first to appear was that fine actress, Alexandra Carlisle, who played in Masefield's "Tragedy of Nan." I was the second player chosen and in the spring of 1926 directed a production of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" and acted Bottom.

A Useful Stage

The stage of this experimental playhouse was ideal for such a production as its great plaster cyclorama lends itself beautifully to the lighting of its fairy woodland scenes, giving it that elusive magical quality so necessary for the play. The youthful residents of the company, most of whom were graduates of Carnegie Tech, and who Mr. Stevens himself had trained, while there, contributed much to the play's success as they were not so professional as to have lost the amateur's great quality of enjoying their work. What they lacked in skill they made up in spontaneity. "The Dream" ran for several weeks and proved so popular that it has been twice revived.

At the end of our Chicago season we spent the summer playing Shakespearean repertory in the open air at the Garden Theater, St. Louis, under the management of Flint Garrison. For this engagement the company was augmented by Iden Payne and some members of the Cleveland Playhouse who were also graduates of Carnegie Tech. Among the Shakespearean plays given in St. Louis were "The Taming of the Shrew," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Romeo and Juliet," "Twelfth Night," and the "Drama" with a full orchestral accompaniment of the Mendelssohn Music. To these were added two old favorites: "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Rivals," and also "Don Juan," by Molire.

In the fall of the same year I returned to Chicago and strayed in a full season's work with the Goodman. I have been with this organization ever since, except for a brief engagement with the New York Theater Guild in "Marco Millions" and "Volpone," and during this time I have watched this theater grow from a small organization playing week-ends to its present size giving nightly performances and numerous matinees.

A Sound Program

The slow but steady increase of the Goodman audience and its staff is representative of Mr. Stevens' policy of following the maxim, "Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast."

The personnel of the Goodman Theater faculty now includes Mr. Stevens, B. Iden Payne, Floyd Head, Mary Agnes Doyle, one of Chicago's most-loved actresses; Hubert Osborne, recently associated with George Pierce Baker at the Yale School of Drama; myself, and Murie Brown, who has charge of the Children's Theater. In the acting company there are Roman Bohnen, Neal Caldwell, Harry Mervis, Lawrence Brunsell, and others.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE GODS INTO VALHALLA

Painted for the Steinway Collection by ROCKWELL KENT

over the merits of the O'Casey drama between two Chicago critics, Ashton Stevens and Frederick Donaghay, which for all I know, may be still smoldering.

Dumas and Harte

T. W. Stevens' production of "Camille in Roaring Camp" is notable in that it is his own arrangement of "Camille," as given by a traveling troupe of actors in a mining camp during the gold rush of '49, and peopled with Bret Harte characters. The whole entertainment owes much to Dumas and Harte, put in a sense it is the ace of the keyboard who is greater than the greatest. No one else at the present time—I say no one—is capable of accomplishing, from the professional point of view, feats equal to those performed by this conjurer.

Do not imagine that one is here faced with mere croquet, triumphing over his rivals by a quite exterior virtuosity. Walter Giesecking not only has pushed the refinement of the pianistic art furthest, he also is an interpreter of lofty musicality, bringing to the inward interpretation of a composer the same scruples as in his instrumental presentation.

He is a really complete artist, who certainly obtains the most flattering successes, but who should have the benefit of a wider reputation.

Giesecking installs himself before his instrument with the simplicity of a good workman at his bench. His hands take possession of the keys with a sort of quiet greed. They do not leave them again until the end of the concert.

This artist proves to us that one can obtain all the most extraordinary effects of tone and accent without having recourse to desperate flappings of the elbow, distortions of the shoulder, such lifts of the forearm and pigeons' flight playing. He does not think it useful to attack a note by first of all raising his hand to the height of his eye. For him, the tone of a chord resounds very well without accompanying it in the air with a pretentious gesture. As soon as he establishes his contact with the instrument, he does everything not to interrupt it. That seems an essential condition of the transmission of his intentions.

Unimaginable Delicacies

The result obtained defies description. This pianist, who seems to make no effort of articulation, achieves unimaginable delicacies of touch. The most difficult and the most lengthy passages seem always to be but a chord carelessly arpeggiated by a hand provided with 20 fingers. He is a pianist who would make the hearing of a quarter of an hour's scales or exercises of Czerny or Clement exciting. He would give a pathetic appeal to a hearing of the Carpenter method, for he obtains 50 different effects from a simple staccato and 100 varied nuances in a legato. He begins a gradation from less than pianissimo and carries it to the inaudible. In sweetness and softness, he achieves paradoxical conquests. In the whole of my career as a listener I have never heard the piano played in such a way.

In his performance of the Partita No. 6 of Bach, the "Kreisleriana" of Schumann and the Sonatina of Casella, the Six Preludes of Debussy and numerous pieces that he had to add to his program, Walter Giesecking gave a proof of musical intelligence, taste and tact. From classical music, he draws unsuspected fireworks of tone. In romanticism, he is quite naturally incomparable in stirring effects of painting and in modern art he manages to give the most dissonant harmony its exact value of sparkle, iridescence and phosphorescence. It is rare for a foreign pianist not to shock us in his interpretations of Debussy. Giesecking, apart from a few rather hurried tempos in the "Puerta del Vino," absolutely

amazed us. It is thus that Debussy conceived the art of the piano.

Let us salute a revival: That of the Société Philharmonique of Paris. To tell the truth, this venerable enterprise was not extinct, but at the approach of its thirtieth year it had sometimes given signs of feebleness and indecision. Its glorious past did not allow it the smallest weakness. It was necessary to it to give it a new impulse to enable it to recapture its glorious days.

The first concert of the season was brilliant. The Salle Pleyel was full when Casals and Otto Schuhof appeared upon the platform. And an excellent greeting was accorded to Mme. Gabriele Joachim, who sang lieder of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Hugo Wolf with intelligence. Let us wish the new management a success worthy of the titles of nobility that the Philharmonic owes to its worthy past.

The Sakharoffs

The Sakharoffs are paying their annual visit to Paris. They have found again at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées their ever increasing family of enthusiastic admirers. Few artists have had the privilege of forming groups everywhere they pass, whose admiration and fervor cement affection. When the Sakharoffs' dance, there is a stirring spectacle on both sides of the footlights. They found in them more glowing with faith in their art, ever more and more accomplished, and more concerned to go right to the heart of a musical text, to draw its minuteness, to analyze it, to render intelligible, even to the illiterate, the structural formation. One never weary of admiring the profound musicality of their performances.

Their program contains some new creations of which one—the "Fontaines de Rome" of Respighi—is remarkable in its fluidity, its freshness and the limpidity of its little cascades. But their professional scruples is here unnecessary. They need not renew their repertoire. At the very first, they gave us the best of themselves, they attained their point of perfection. They do not need to fear monotony. On the contrary, one secretly resents their having left out the expected masterpieces from their program, giving place to their new numbers. The "Brèche" of D'Albert does not console us for the "Pavane Louis XIV" and the "Printemps" of Duruflé Milhaud has not the quality of the "Chanson Nègre." And we have not yet forgiven them for sacrificing Debussy's "Little Shepherd." Will they not be touched by this fidelity of their public, who remain more attached than they themselves to the traditions they have created?

Lansing Players Guild

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich.— Founded to give those throughout the city, regardless of station in life, the opportunity of self-expression in the art of acting or its kindred fields," the Civic Players Guild of Lansing has been formed and a drive launched for 500 members.

Officers of the organization are Levon E. Horton, president; Mrs. Harold Scheel, vice-president; Miss Lois Manning, secretary, and William Hockstad, treasurer. Ralph A. Rose, a professional director, has been hired to direct the plays.

Music at Barcelona Exhibition

By JOSE SUBIRAS

Madrid

A GOOD deal of symphonic music has been played at Barcelona, a characteristic feature being the performance of many works by composers from Latin America. In the course of the Iberian-American Symphony Festival, consisting of four concerts, organized at the International Exhibition by the American deputation. Many conductors appeared on this occasion, a number of composers conducting their own works—youthful, eager composers, some of them leaning on tradition, others following the paths of modern music, so that a great variety of tendencies was displayed.

The festival, indeed, was organized on a broad, generously comprehensive scale. Certainly, not every composer belonging to Spanish or Portuguese America was represented; and not all the works played were most representative of the composers included. But even admitting that the programs might have shown more than they actually did, it must be granted that they bore testimony to the existence of interesting artistic movements.

The Argentine Republic was represented by works by Williams, López, Buchardo, Carlos Pedrell, Montserrat Campmany, Flora M. Ugarte and Eduardo García Mansilla. Hector Villa Lobo, Alberto Nepomuceno, Enrique Osvaldo and Lorenzo Fernández represented Brazil. The Cuban were Edward Sanabria, Alberto Martínez and Alejandro García Curtis; the Chileans, Humberto Allende and Enrique Broqua; Uruguay, Alfonso Ponce, Rafael J. Tello, E. Mejía and José Roldán, Mexico.

The influences reflected in the music of all these composers are many; the music itself ranges from the symphony and the piano concerto to simple dances and songs, or impressionists and minor pieces of all kinds. Spanish music and Latin-American music constitute two currents, distinct and yet connected, which reach upon one another and penetrate one another. Hence the particular interest and significance of the Barcelona Festival

RADIO • AVIATION

Paul Specht's 'Opportunity Hour'

By VOLNEY D. HURD

UNKNOWN composers have always had one major complaint in common, the difficulty of getting a hearing for their efforts. A general belief among the uninitiated is that while this statement may be true of composers of the better type of music, composers of popular melodies need only appear on Broadway with their manuscript and they are scooped up by an office, where their tunes are heard by an eager, breathless group of men, who then ask them to sign on the dotted line, after which they proceed to the nearest Rolls-Royce depot to buy a little transportation.

If this were true it would be splendid, but it is not. There is hardly a more difficult "game" to break into than the popular song-writing business. Most of the large houses have their own staff writers who must produce, and whose efforts always have first choice in order that their salaries may be justified.

At one time radio was seen as an open sesame through which the unknown could "pling" his song, and thus force the publishers to take notice of him. In the days of unpaid radio talent, when anything and anybody could go on the air, that was true. But not today.

To be sure, a few years ago, when the copyright issue was being discussed, a number of radio stations, rather than pay royalties to the music publishers, sought out independent composers, and a few songs resulted which were played so much that any monetary value they might have had was destroyed.

What was needed was some first class musician to help these embryonic note producers, someone who knew the ins and outs of the Broadway publishing game, someone to put the pieces in the right hands after they were tested and found to be good.

Several years have passed since then, and at last someone has come forward who is doing just this. His name is Paul Specht. Paul goes beyond being the ordinary orchestra leader. He is a thinker, a man who has many hands playing at the same time throughout the country, and who has led many of his orchestras on successful European tours. He sees things in the whole, with perspective, and has always been active in taking up the cause of the unfortunate musicians whenever he need his voices. It is the natural instinct that he should come forward to help that most neglected person in the musical world, the new composer.

The way Mr. Specht is doing this is as follows: He sends out an appeal to composers anywhere to submit their manuscripts to him and then he makes a selection of the best ones and puts them on the air in a period known as the "Opportunity Hour." He has given two of these hours, and they have met with tremendous interest. His next offering will be on Dec. 23 at 11:30 p. m. over the Columbia chain.

In order to stimulate interest in this he has arranged with certain manufacturers to award prizes, such as musical instruments and watches, and the Shapiro Bernstein Music Publishing Company of New York has agreed to publish the first prize manuscript. Mr. Specht has a list

to receive any recognition, and the entrants must be amateur writers.

This plan has received the favorable endorsement of patrons of art and music like Otto Kahn, August Heckscher and John D. Rockefeller Jr., and his experiment is being watched with great interest by the music publishers and music men in the radio and talking film field.

Surely here is a splendid effort on the part of an equally splendid musician who gets his greatest happiness in helping others. It is hoped that as many radio listeners as possible will listen in this period and that they will all write to Mr. Specht, telling him what they think of the idea and its results.

Mr. Shaw Also Spoke

IN ONE of his essays Aldous Huxley suggests that, as a method of instruction, the lecture became obsolete during the fifteenth century.

So long as each student laboriously had to make his own copy of the works of the masters from the dictation of a teacher, the lecture was plainly of unique importance. But this importance was entirely shattered by the invention of printing, and the consequent multiplication of texts.

Thus, Oxford University today does not make attendance at lectures compulsory, and many of its best students visit the lectures more than twice a week, if as often as that.

There is at least a partial truth in Carlyle's dictum that the true un-

The Question Box

NO SINGLE feature of the Radio Page met with greater interest during the technical years than the Question Box, with its letters from the readers answered by the Radio Editor on the various technical points of radio construction and maintenance. Many letters have come since its discontinuance expressing regret that such an intimate, helpful feature should have been dropped.

Since the great growth in the number of listeners in the United States, now estimated at 40,000,000 daily, an increasing number of letters have come in asking questions about the radio field from the listeners' viewpoint. In view of the interesting nature of many of these inquiries, it is felt that a re-opening of the Question Box, only directed to this new field of activity, would be a useful feature.

The Radio Editor, therefore, will be glad to have readers' opinions on various programs and other listener activities, those of sufficient general interest to be printed under the heading of "Question Box," with answers by this department where required. This feature will start as soon as a number of interesting letters have been received.

The value of this goes beyond the mere interesting of readers, for such a feature will be closely followed by the broadcasters who are anxious to get opinions which will aid them in changing and developing their programs.

Husing's 'All-Broadcast' Eleven

NOW that the regular football season has closed, and the fans are in the throes of heated discussions as to the merits of the many all-American selections, with still several to be announced, Ted Husing, Columbia Broadcasting System's star sports announcer, comes forth with a new one. The ethereal reporter has chosen an "all-broadcast" eleven.

Having described to a nation-wide audience eleven of the 12 major clashes broadcast over the Columbia network (the exception occurring when he covered the fourth game of the World Series), Husing has selected the members of his eleven based on his observations of their prowess displayed in the games he witnessed. Among the contests that he brought to those who were unable to be present in the stands were Southern California-Notre Dame, Penn-California, Southern Methodist-Nebraska, Northwestern-Ohio State, Fordham-West Virginia, Penn-Cornell, Harvard-Yale and the more recent Notre Dame-Army game.

The following is the "all-broadcast" team, together with the games in which the players distinguished themselves in Husing's eye, and upon which he bases his selection:

"Barrager, the Southern California guard, is the only Trojan lineman effectively stoppable. Notre Dame's inspired backs for little or no gain. Offensively he was a tower of strength in opening the way for his ball carriers. Of course, Canyon of Notre Dame is the only logical man for right guard.

"I consider Siano of Fordham the best center in the country. Against a hard West Virginia outfit the diminutive Lincoln backed up the entire Fordham line, and almost every time the Mountaineers carried the pigskin it was 'tackle by Siano.' His quarterback would always stand right behind him and either receive the ball or allow it to pass between his legs, and not once was the Fordham signal-caller smeared, so ably did Siano take on his man."

Mr. Husing, who traveled 13,000 miles around the country in covering the gridiron games for the Columbia Station, listeners consider the Southern California-Notre Dame battle the most spectacular. The Army-Notre Dame the best as far as grid football is concerned, while the Penn-Cornell affair he terms the most unusual.

The announcer has still two more intersectional contests on his itinerary. When Army journeys westward to meet Pop Warner's Leland Stanford eleven on Dec. 28, and when the pick of the eastern players meet the coast stars in the East-West clash on New Year's Day, Ted Husing will again be in the booth telling the Nation all about it.

to receive any recognition, and the entrants must be amateur writers.

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Another Airplane Theory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

A NEW type of airplane demonstrating the "flying wing" theory has been designed here by Laurence J. Lesh, inventor and pioneer glider flier. Entirely different in shape from the conventional airplane, this machine is claimed by Mr. Lesh to be a distinct contribution to aviation.

A full size machine will be built and tested in Nashville, Tenn., and ready for flight in a few months, Mr. Lesh reports.

By inventing this triangular shaped plane resembling the Eddy tallies or Malay kite with wings tapering all the way to the tail, Mr. Lesh believes that he has reduced the design of an airplane to an absolute law. He treats the shape of the airplane with the same precision with which others have selected the wing curve, and he maintains that the correct wing curve for a given performance absolutely dictates the shape of an airplane.

Just as Charles P. Steinmetz by his formulas reduced the design of motors and generators to a definite law eliminating all guess work, so Mr. Lesh believes his contribution to aeronautics is his elimination of all guess work and conjecture in designing the shape of airplanes.

"If my theory is wrong," Mr. Lesh

said, "then golf balls should be square and fish should swim sideways. We admit that a baseball or a golf ball should be round in order to best fulfill practical requirements and that no deviation from that shape is permissible. I believe that the shape of an airplane is absolutely determined by the profile or wing section selected for lift, speed or other desired performances and no deviation is possible without sacrificing either flight efficiency or structural strength."

This flying wing machine has several advantages. It is absolutely impossible to make it spin, because it acts on the air in an entirely different way from other planes. This was discovered by the method of flying models through a cloud of smoke and studying in detail the motion of the air created by various types of airplanes.

"The machine provides the maximum possible supporting surface and lift for a given size."

"The factor of safety as to strength is far in excess of present-day man-

ufactures."

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EDUCATIONAL

Cultivating 'Learning Habits' Essential to Adult Education

IN THESE days few people are wise enough to think that they can possibly reach a stage where they can afford to stop learning. There is a sense in which adult education is inevitable because natural. Adult education presents problems which are due, in the main, to a common opinion that mental acumen and the ability to concentrate on systematized study, decrease with advancing years. Many readers of these columns, however, from personal experience, know that the ability to acquire fresh knowledge in a systematic manner, has not decreased with added years. Some interesting experiments along this line have been made by Dr. Thorndike and his associates of Columbia University, which have brought to light some rather startling and encouraging facts. Groups of students, in a number of business schools in different sections of the country, were classified into five groups according to age. The first was made up of students 15 to 16 years; the second 17 to 19; the third, 20 to 24; the fourth, 25 to 29, and the sixth, 30 years and over. Without going into detail in regard to this investigation, it may be said that it was reasonably proved, that persons from the ages of 15 to 45 usually accomplish more in less time, than do younger people from 17 to 19.

For example, it was found that an adult person of 35, taking a course of shorthand, accomplishes in 73 per cent of the maximum time required for study, as much as a young person of 19 accomplishes in 87 per cent of the same time. In other words, with less study, the adult student reaches the same degree of efficiency as the student who studies the maximum amount of required study time. While these averages vary with different subjects, the general result holds true, even in the matter of learning a foreign language.

It Can Be Done

But this does not answer entirely the question as to why many people who have advanced beyond what we might term "student" years do seem to find difficulty in learning a new subject. We are not denying the apparent difficulty. What we do deny, is the cause usually given for that difficulty. It has been definitely worked out that age had nothing to do with it. Then what has? In the many tests which were made by Professor Thorndike and others, it was made very apparent that adult students over the ages of 24 and 25, as a general rule, gave less time to study, than did younger students. So long as the decline in study hours did not go much below 10 per cent of the average number of study hours given by students of 19 years, the degree of efficiency did not go below that attained by the younger students. But with increasing age, adult students gave less and less time to study, consequently the student of 40, say, did not do so well as the student of 19. But the ability to acquire and retain the knowledge had not diminished; in fact—as has already been pointed out—it increases.

The trouble, then, is that, with advancing years, people are not so inclined to give time to study. This does not mean, necessarily, lack of ability to concentrate; it means only, that for this, or that, reason, the adult student often does not, or cannot, give sufficient time to achieve a high result. We may state it another way; with advancing years there is a tendency to lose the good habit of learning systematically. But a good habit, once cultivated, revived, and made to work, if the ability to learn is unimpaired, and that, we know to be true.

This subject is of special importance at this time, inasmuch as there is a revival of interest in sys-

tematic adult study, throughout the whole world. In Turkey, people are being required to learn the use of the Roman characters as substitutes for the Arabic. In China, a simplified system of writing is being widely taught. In England, owing to the growth of democracy, it is the parents who can sympathetically and understandingly discuss some of the problems of child-rearing, presented through the medium of the school-room or lecture hall, who are establishing the "round table" of family harmony and sanctity, which will be more "home" to the children, than anything else can ever be. For, is this not one way of retaining and strengthening that community of interest and thought which are so vital to family unity?

There are those who will say that this can be effected in other ways than by attempts on the part of the parents to "keep up with the boy" or, "the girl." But this is rather begging the question: sympathetic response of the parents, and willingness to be participants in the educational adventure, through which their young folks are passing, must inevitably lead to that mental quickening which will open the door to floods of intelligence, and to opportunities for cultivating the best things that human knowledge has to offer. And with this there need not be—must not be—any sacrifice of that knowledge which is not of the schools, nor of that understanding and discernment by which all human knowledge is attested or rejected.

A. J. P.



Girls of Primary School, Mexico City, Doing Frescoes on the Walls of Their Schoolroom.

On the Reading of Stories Aloud

VIII.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto, Can.

Alice in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll; "The Little Tin Soldier," by Hans Andersen; "Peggy and John" and "Josephine and Her Dolls" by Mrs. Cradock; "Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories" by Joyce Brinsley, have now all been read aloud. Mary has just had her fifth birthday and is pleased she can now read. She takes the books she has read, and in her rest time reads them to herself—at present she always reads aloud, even when reading to herself. Each new work now that is found in the course of reading is carefully looked at, and note taken of what the sounds would say; of what its name is by sight; and definite work has been begun in spelling.

Books are being chosen for reading with great care as to the style of the writer, as well as to the substance of the story, that is, the first impression may be of good literature. Mary, has now only to go on finding joy upon joy in the book kingdom. Many stories are also read to her, indeed have been since she was three. She listens keenly, and can relate the stories afterward with accuracy and great enthusiasm.

The quiet hour of work each day has had a very good effect on Mary in every way; the days are happier as the result of the control and steady application needed; and have been full of unfoldment. G. A.

(This is the last of this series of "Play Lessons." The others appeared Sept. 28, Oct. 2, 9, 23, 30 and Dec. 7.)

SCHOOLS—United States

EVANSTON, ILL.

The Fonderoc School

830 GAFFIELD PLACE
A. North Shore Day School. Bus Service. Evanston, thru Winnetka and nearby Chicago. L. Griffith, Principal. Phone: University 4-1200. W. advertisement only in *The Christian Science Monitor* and the *Chicago Leader*.

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SCHOOLS—United States

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 17)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	High	Low
1 Rainbow L. Prd	124	124	4 Cities S G	88
6 Rainbow L. Prd B	75	51	2 Cities S G	88
3 Reliable Stores	194	194	5 Cities S P	82
1 Reliance Manuf.	187	187	2 Cities S P	88
12 Reliance Manuf.	218	218	12 Cities S P	88
2 Richmond Rad.	3	3	1 Fristone CM	84
1 Rike & Kumerl.	29	29	10 Fla. Pow. & Pil.	84
2 Roosevelt Field	34	34	11 Gathen	85
1 Ross Stores	34	34	12 Gathen	85
1 Ross Stores	34	34	13 Gathen	85
1 Ross Stores	34	34	14 Gathen	85
1 Ross Stores	34	34	15 Grand Trk	86
1 Ross Stores	34	34	16 Cont. Gathen	86
1 Ross Stores	34	34	17 Cont. Gathen	86
14 St Regis Paper	21	21	18 Cont. Gathen	86
3 Salt-Creek Prod.	118	118	19 Dix GG	86
12 San Fran. Refinery	42	42	20 Cities S G	86
2 Selected Indust.	67	67	21 Cities S G	86
1 Selected Induf.	67	67	22 Cities S G	86
2 Sentry Saf. Cont.	68	68	23 Cities S G	86
2 Shallowater Water	154	154	24 Cities S G	86
1 Shaffer, R. R.	101	101	25 Cities S G	86
1 Shenandoah	101	101	26 Cities S G	86
1 Shemandoah pf.	33	33	27 Cities S G	86
1 Shemandoah pf.	33	33	28 Cities S G	86
50 Smith & W.	1854	1854	29 Cities S G	86
1 Smith & W.	30	30	30 Cities S G	86
5 Sonora Products	21	21	31 Dix GG	86
1 South Cal Ed	23	23	32 Dix GG	86
2 Southw. Corp.	122	122	33 Dix GG	86
2 Southw. Corp.	122	122	34 Dix GG	86
2 Southw. Corp.	122	122	35 Dix GG	86
2 Soland Royalty	127	127	36 Dix GG	86
1 Sojwest Gas Util.	83	83	37 Dix GG	86
3 Span. Gas Util.	114	114	38 Dix GG	86
4 Star Oil Corp.	53	53	39 Dix GG	86
4 StarOilKutte	160	160	40 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	41 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	42 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	43 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	44 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	45 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	46 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	47 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	48 Dix GG	86
1 StarOilKutte	35	35	49 Dix GG	86
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1 StarOilKutte	35	35	51 Dix GG	86
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10 Van Camp Paint	10	10	101 Dix GG	86
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10 Van Camp Paint	10	10	169 Dix GG	86
10 Van Camp Paint	10	10	170 Dix GG	86
10 Van Camp Paint	10			

CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Sweden	Switzerland	Switzerland	Union of South Africa	Australia	Australia	Australia
STOCKHOLM (Continued)	GENEVA	ZURICH	JOHANNESBURG (Continued)	PERTH (Continued)	SYDNEY (Continued)	SYDNEY (Continued)
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THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. When was the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral laid?—*World's Great Capitals*.... 20

2. What is the largest girls' organization in the world?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20

3. What is the secret of creamy fudge?—*Household Arts Page* 20

4. What is the root meaning of "zealous"?—*Word a Day*.... 20

5. How is middle age being protected in Uruguay?—*Editorial* 20

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Brevities

Chicago Tribune: And now they have invented a new kind of noiseless paving brick that will absorb all sound and prevent the noise of traffic from the morning. That won't do any good. What humanity needs is a noiseless piano and a noiseless telephone. Not until those two things are invented will the world be able to sleep of a morning.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: A survey indicates that a good percentage of Chicago men wear old-fashioned nightshirts. The posers of questions stop at nothing.

Dallas News: One reason why we would dislike to be an orchestra conductor is because we would rather look at the audience than face the music.

Arkansas Gazette: American-Made Cars Manufacture Auto Industry in France. Headline: France is lucky. They menace the entire public over here.

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One Minute Biographies.



Who: JEAN BAPTISTE ROCHAMBEAU.

Where: France and America.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A French soldier and a friend of American liberty. He was born the son of a soldier, himself destined for a clerical career; but at 19 he abruptly changed all his plans and turned soldier, too. In the French Army he bore himself with distinction, serving in the War of the Austrian Succession and in the Seven Years' War. By the time he had seen 38 years' service he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. And just then France, committed to assisting the American colonies in their war for independence, sent Rochambeau across the ocean with an army of 6000 men.

Landing at Newport, R. I., in July, 1780, he maintained his position there until the following summer. Then the French troops joined Washington's forces on the Hudson River, preparing to march on that famous forced march south to New York. Lord Cornwallis's position on the little peninsula became at once perilous, what with Washington's army arriving at the head of Chesapeake Bay and the French fleet under De Grasse sailing up at precisely the critical moment. Washington's daring plan came to a brilliant conclusion, for the French and Americans together had caught Cornwallis in his mousetrap, as was the saying of the day. The surrender of the British was only a question of time.

The quality of Rochambeau's service was gratefully acknowledged by the American Congress. He asked neither power nor recognition for himself, but submitted voluntarily to General Washington's direction in all things. Late, Rochambeau was active during the French Revolution, and, in 1804, was made an officer of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Reform for Prisons and Prisoners

A GAIN smoldering, hopeless hatred has flared into open revolt in an American prison! How many times must the shock of these appalling spectacles—this is the fifth in six months—be repeated to jar loose the wheels of reform? Cannot public opinion, in its demand for action, take on some of the desperation which drives prisoners into these outbreaks? Riots, bombings, spatter of machine guns, killing of hostages—the results are terrible enough; how much worse must be the causes? What must be the mental state which goads human beings inside walls—not, after all, so different from human beings outside walls—to the inhuman fury of such revolts!

At Auburn, N. Y., the State's first step following this latest battle is toward execution of the survivors among the prisoners involved. That may be necessary, but futile. Clearly necessary and more encouraging is Governor Roosevelt's purpose to push through a \$30,000,000 program of prison construction. Most necessary and most encouraging are the beginnings of efforts throughout the Nation to take some of the hatred and hopelessness out of the prisons. Undoubtedly some desperate men must be held in strictest bonds. But more guards and more guns—even more prisons—is not the answer. The best solution, of course, goes back to better prevention of crime—making much of its correction unnecessary. But where correction becomes necessary there is no excuse for not making it effective.

Many ways are known. Surely thousands of the 200,000 persons behind bars in the United States today could be led back to self-respect and usefulness. Segregation is perhaps one of the first and most obvious necessities. Lessening idleness removes much unrest and bitterness, penologists agree. A wider opportunity for prisoners to learn and practice various trades is clearly needed. Against the vast benefits it would bring, the old and essentially unsound theory that all work within walls deprives somebody of work outside, can weigh very little.

Paid employment of prisoners can be used not only as an incentive for them to help themselves and their families; it can become an instrument of fuller justice by which the criminal can make some restitution to individuals he has injured. At present justice (which too often merely means society's vengeance on the offender) does nothing to remedy the injustice caused by this offense. Why should not the murderer work in prison to help his victim's family? Or the robber to repay those he has robbed?

Another proposal is for sentencing boards empowered to investigate the circumstances of a crime and the criminal's background, and then impose the kind and length of sentence best calculated to effect his reform. By adjusting corrective measures to the need, and by offering the prisoner hope of release when he gives real evidence of readiness to take a useful place in the world, this method promises much. Also, in most states much can be done by eliminating political plum-pulling in prison administration. Indeed, ways for improvement are plenty; what is needed is an aroused public opinion which will demand action.

In the President's Province

THAT portion of President Hoover's message to Congress dealing with departmental reorganization carried a sound and feasible suggestion as to the way in which reforms can come. Mr. Hoover declared that there are two essential rules of administrative reorganization: (1) all activities of the same major purpose should be "under single-headed responsibility"; and (2) all quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial functions should be removed from individuals and given to boards and commissions.

He gave illustrations of the manner in which these two rules would work and then declared that with his background of experience he saw no hope for effective action "unless Congress be willing to delegate its authority over the problem (subject to defined principles) to the Executive." Action could then be taken upon approval of a joint committee of Congress or with Congress reserving the right to undo, within a limited period, what had been done.

Why should Congress be unwilling to do this? No logical or convincing answer is forthcoming. Indeed, during the war Congress granted to President Wilson even greater authority than President Hoover suggests. The Overman Act, passed in May, 1918, permitted the Executive complete discretion in redistributing functions and creating new agencies or bureaus as they became necessary for the more efficient prosecution of the war.

Many European constitutional systems leave such matters to the Executive. In France, for example, the incoming Premier decides on the number of persons he will have in his Cabinet and rearranges functions accordingly. Parliament ratifies as a matter of course by changes in statutes, if necessary, or by budgetary provision for expenses. The theory is that the business of the Executive is to administer efficiently. Hence the Legislature should not force the Executive to use an organization or tools not to his liking. He should be permitted to have the organization which he desires and then should be held responsible for its efficient use.

In the United States, however, Congress fre-

quently acts on a contrary basis. It refuses to relinquish a meticulous control over the details of administrative organization. Vested interests desirous of maintaining that organization unchanged become greater and greater. Hence Congress is unwilling or unable to pass the legislation necessary. The problem has now been unfinished business for more than two administrations. Congress will be able to act only if it hands over to the President the necessary authority and undertakes to abide by his decisions. It is this plan which President Hoover's message wisely proposed.

Florida and Inheritance Taxes

THE interesting controversy between Florida and the legislative powers at Washington is renewed by the Chamber of Commerce of that State, which has thrust again into the lime-light the question of state vs. federal inheritance taxes. Florida some years ago adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the State from levying in future any inheritance or income tax. The present United States revenue law provides for a federal inheritance tax, but refunds to states which have inheritance taxes of their own a credit equal to 80 per cent of the taxes so paid.

The Floridians claim that this rebate, granted by the Federal Government, is a confession that the national tax is not needed for the purpose of producing revenue, but is maintained in order simply to enforce all states to levy inheritance taxes of their own. This seems to be a reasonable conclusion, because obviously if the revenue were needed the Federal Treasury would not refund 80 per cent of it to such states as collect inheritance taxes from their own citizens. Among the states which have refused to collect such taxes are Florida, Alabama and Nevada. The Florida Legislature, feeling that its State was getting the worst of the bargain, has approved a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people of the State, permitting them to levy an inheritance tax so long as the federal inheritance tax shall remain. Against this the State Chamber of Commerce protests, and urges that instead of the State yielding its position the Federal Government should repeal the inheritance tax, of which, under existing conditions, only 20 per cent goes into the Federal Treasury.

The controversy is a curious and interesting one. Beyond doubt Florida has drawn many new residents by its decision not to assess either inheritance or income taxes upon its citizens. That it has sacrificed some revenue thereby is obvious. That its willingness to sacrifice this revenue in its effort to attract permanent residents should be used by the United States Government as a reason for discriminating against it by distributing to other states federal income taxes collected from their citizens seems on the surface unjust. The issue is not a new one, but has been pressed for years by the Florida representatives. It would seem high time that it received a just determination by the Federal Congress.

A Peace Task for a War Dog

A SLENDER network of copper wires is to chain one of the United States' haughty war dogs to the peaceful task of aiding housewives in Tacoma, Wash., to cook their evening meals. Government approval of this western city's plea for the use of the aircraft carrier Lexington as an emergency electric power plant presents a logical solution to the difficult situation which has resulted from the extended drought and the consequent diminution of hydroelectric power.

Failure of adequate power supply would be serious in any community, but particularly so in the Tacoma district. Cheapness of hydroelectric power has led to its widespread use. Not only industries, street lighting and business houses are dependent upon it, but many homes are almost completely electrified.

The use of the Lexington's facilities to augment the city's power supply is technically practical. The six turbo-generators of the huge battle craft produce from 140,000 to 170,000 kilowatts, estimated as sufficient for the average needs of a city of 2,000,000 persons.

Similar seasonal shortages have occurred in other parts of the country, in New England and elsewhere accessible to the seaboard. Some students have suggested that a floating power plant such as the Lexington could well be kept employed sailing back and forth to meet these emergencies. The ultimate answer, however, lies in the extension of electric interconnection—an economic development which already is being widely furthered throughout the country.

The unusual employment of the aircraft carrier, one of the newest of the Nation's war vessels, affords a happy contrast to its military purpose. Despite its modernity, naval technicians have not been able to agree upon the combat value of the Lexington. At least here is one chance—and in peace time at that—to give the war dog a job that it can creditably perform.

France Alters Its Fiscal Calendar

ANDRÉ TARDIEU, the French Prime Minister, is amply justifying his reputation as a man who prefers action to speechmaking. For a hundred years it has been vaguely suggested that France's financial year should begin in April instead of January, but nobody had courage enough to place the reform before Parliament. At last, without giving the slightest warning, when the Chamber has shown itself incapable of punctually adopting the present budget, M. Tardieu brings forward a bill which will have the effect of prolonging the financial year to April, at which date in the future it will begin.

The result of the belated budget was that several months of the financial year were provided for by temporary credits. Taxation was in accordance with the old budget, however much conditions had changed. Nothing served more to reduce the sense of financial responsibility and provoke financial distrust and eventual collapse than this annual muddle. When the frame pursued its vertiginous course downward in 1926 and M. Poincaré was called in to save the situation, his first determination was to present a balanced budget on time. This it was which largely helped to restore confidence and enabled

him to stabilize the currency. This year, however, since financial danger appears to be passed, politicians resumed their somewhat irresponsible discussions which serve to delay the budget. France appears to be returning to the old régime. Unquestionably the tactics of the Radicals and Socialists were obstructionist, dictated by hostility to the Government, but there is also a deeper reason for the continual lateness of the budget, which M. Tardieu immediately realized.

It is impossible to begin debate before the autumn session, and there are necessarily interruptions occasioned by the episodes of parliamentary procedure. Therefore, to pass the budget before the year-end means that the deputies must voluntarily renounce their right to speak. But the French theory is that the principal function of the deputies is to exercise financial control. Renunciation of such effective control is tantamount to their abdication. The choice therefore has been between a late budget with provisional monthly credits, and an enforced silence of the deputies. Neither of these alternatives is commendable. Every European country with the exception of Spain has adopted the American practice of advancing the fiscal year. Besides giving the deputies plenty of opportunity to discuss items on condition that they begin as at present in the autumn, the new date coincides with the annuity year of the Young plan and with the British and German fiscal years, and thus removes various book-keeping complications.

Internationally it is especially interesting as releasing MM. Tardieu, Cheron and other ministers for the Hague and other conferences which they could hardly have attended if in January they were still desperately struggling over a late budget. It is a convenient time to make the change, for French finances are in a particularly sound condition.

Opera Before Architecture

SCHEME after scheme proposed for a new Metropolitan Opera House in New York has proved unacceptable, either to the board of directors that maintains a force of singers, orchestral players and other artists within the present structure, or to the board of the real estate company that holds title to the property. The most magnificent of the plans, the one sponsored by the Rockefeller family, which would have located the opera house inside a development of three blocks' extent, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is announced, after being under some months' consideration, as unacceptable to both boards. So the Metropolitan Opera, regardless of what form the "Rockefeller City" project may take, will continue to post the notices of its performances, at least for a while, on the front of the old familiar building on Broadway.

The Metropolitan is in the midst of an experience that seems inevitable to a New York institution, and one of the very sort that it passed through many years ago, when it left down town and moved up. It finds itself isolated from residential districts and surrounded and beset by business. To all logical intents, then, it ought to sell out, buy a plot of ground nearer where people have their dwellings, erect a skyscraper that shall include an auditorium and a stage, and transfer its activities to the fresh scene.

But the Metropolitan owes allegiance to a logic that transcends the ordinary. It must first of all make sure of obeying those artistic dictates on which its existence depends. Doubtless it can do that in one situation on Manhattan Island as well as another. If a person standing outside the doors of the theater reads on the playbills the titles, "Faust," "Siegfried" and "Aida," and knows that they stick there with honest paste, he will ask for nothing more.

Within are preparing interpretations of Gounod, Wagner and Verdi, the best the world knows. That is all he can possibly want of the Metropolitan Opera. With or without architectural improvement, he must have that. If he cannot, no name printed across the top in gilt or flaunted in color will hold attraction. Neither can investment in plant nor association with commercial or philanthropic interests essentially count. For the Metropolitan, wherever placed, in whatever quarter and on whatever thoroughfare, must grace and adorn everything else.

Editorial Notes

At this season of the year the habit of writing the word "Christmas" with an X presents itself with a persistence that is worthy of a better cause. There are many reasons why this style should be banned, among them that the sign X is used by illiterate persons because they cannot write their own names, that it is a voiceless letter—that is, it has to borrow the sound of other letters to make itself heard—and that it is incorrect if regarded as the sign of the cross, and inappropriate to connect the thought of the cross with the joy of the Christmas season. This mark of indifference, ignorance and suffering no longer should find place in the vocabulary of the educated person.

In Tokyo, a store 220 years old was recently modernized so that it now has three large dining rooms, an entertainment hall, a roof garden, a sun room, a zoo, playground, an observatory, a brides' shop, a post office, information desks, and last, but not least, a soda fountain. From this it would seem that the slogan, "Go east, young man, go east," might aptly replace the Old Occidental equivalent of rapid progress.

A modern counterpart of the famous "under-ground railroad" of slavery days between the United States and Canada may soon be found in the tunnel now in process of construction between Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., which will accommodate 2000 automobiles a year to April, at which date in the future it will begin.

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Before Constantinople disappears as the name of the once famous capital on the Bosphorus, the children of an earlier day may recall with amusement the schoolboy conundrum: "Constantinople is a very long word. Spell it." "I-T."

With thirty-five new college presidents elected in the United States since Jan. 1, 1929, it begins to look as if the position of head coach of a college football team were not the only precarious college job.

S. P. Q. R.

"S. P. Q. R." What was the meaning of it? Here was I, sitting on one of the many sofas in Babani's big shop in the Mouski, or native bazaar of Cairo, with those letters in front of me.

Here I had been sitting for some time, while my wife drove bargains with the proprietor. No great shopper myself, I was getting bored, when my wandering gaze lit on those letters, S. P. Q. R., prominently displayed on a big notice.

What did they mean? It is a long time since I left school, but surely, yes! Pictures of Roman Legions rose before my eyes. Of course! "Senatus Populus Romanus." What on earth was the old motto doing on the walls of a Cairo bazaar merchant?

Visions of the Roman occupation of Egypt flashed across my thought. Vague memories of Antony and Cleopatra mixed themselves with the contents of the local museums. I, myself, had been tempted into buying the so-called relic of a Roman lamp from one of the swarming street vendors, for which the city is justly famous. Probably a fake—but still—

The Romans had been in Egypt, of that there was no manner of doubt. Perhaps—

I jerked my wandering fancy back to the present. Butting into a pause I asked the man a question. His reply surprised me.

"Those letters?" he asked, his thin, brown face crinkling with even-courteous smile, "I will tell you."

"Forty-six years ago I was a young man," he said, "and very poor," he added, in parenthesis. "I am, you must understand, a Turk. At that time I was one of the harbor peddlers of Alexandria. You doubtless know, sir, the harbor peddlers, with their little boats and their big voices, their many wares, and their many prices; something of each to suit all customers."

I nodded: yes, I knew the harbor peddlers, their sliding prices and their queer conglomeration of wares—knew them well.

"Bon," he went on, slipping into French for a moment and following that with a word or two of Arabic:

"Tayyib! Very good! Yes, I was a peddler, a Turkish peddler. You English had come to Alexandria with your big ships of war. That day, that very day, you were attacking the city, and your guns were firing!"

"But the fighting was no concern of mine: and what would you? I was poor, very poor—and I was young. We took out our little boat, I and my father. Perhaps I could sell something, perhaps not! Allah would decide!"

"The battle was not long. You English were too strong, and soon the guns were quiet."

"We brought our little boat close to your big ships and I began to bargain. One of your English officers said something to me that I could not understand. My English was not very good in those days, you understand, but it is now. That should be your motto," he said. I told him I did not understand, so he laughed and wrote it down for me!

"Afterward I had it translated; and I thought about it a lot.

"Little by little I saw that this was something new; and that something new is something good in business! Yes?"

"So I decided to do as he had told me and take it for my motto."

He paused, and waved his expressive hands. My eyes followed his gesture round the big store. My glance took in the silks, the copper and brass, the jewelry, the carpets and rugs, with which every inch was packed. I saw the many assistants, bargaining with and selling to the little knots of customers, of all nationalities. The air was full of words in many tongues. The whole made a picture of vivid successful activity.

"Yes," he chuckled, "I have built up all this on that motto."

He took out a small pocketbook and showed me, neatly written on the flyleaf:

"S. P. Q. R. Small Profits Quick Returns." H. S. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

THE French chemical industry has taken a big jump forward since the war, and France is now the world's fourth largest producer and exporter of chemicals, although its output is only one-fifth of that of the United States and half that of Germany. The main development of this industry since the war has been the production of coal-tar products and fertilizers, fixed nitrogen and potash, and perfumes and floral oils. It is this which has led to the remarkable expansion of the French export trade in chemicals, over 25 per cent of the total manufacture being sent abroad. In 1925, the export value of French chemicals amounted to 3,283,000,000 francs, while at the same time chemicals were imported to the extent of 2,500,000,000 francs. Thus the French chemical industry is now one of the most important branches of the export trade of France. What the French desire is to be self-supporting in the matter of chemicals, especially in those which have a military value. Since the war there has been a marked tendency toward co-operation in the chemical trade, while in the potash industry French and German firms have combined for selling purposes.

The Dordogne is famous for its caves, in which remarkable discoveries have been made concerning the existence of prehistoric man. The activities of seven periods of humanity have thus been unveiled, and those who delight in retracing time in the ashes of the past, and the drawings by which our remote ancestors depicted the animals which they hunted, may thoroughly enjoy themselves in the Dordogne. The district has, in fact, become one of the great archaeological centers of the world, and now Yale University and the Royal Society of Canada send out students every year to see what they can find in the caves near Eyzies. These young enthusiasts work hard at their task of unearthing bones and other remains, and they have greatly added to the interest in the prehistoric museum at Eyzies.

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According to Mrs. Mildred Kearney, the director of the Paris Comet, an Anglo-Saxon magazine, fewer Americans have visited France during the last two or three years. Moreover, the tourists who have come do not stay so long in France, but pass through it to visit Germany, Italy and Switzerland. Hence lamentations on the part of hotel proprietors and other favored mortals into whose hands the flood of Anglo-Saxon gold is poured. An endeavor is being made to find out why this falling off is taking place. Can it be that prices are too high in France? Mrs. Kearney thinks that this complaint is all nonsense, for Paris is still the cheapest capital of Europe. But she admits that there are certain charges which upset the Anglo-Saxon. There is the mysterious 15 per cent on hotel bills, in addition